The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,025.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—including postage	,, 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	29
,, Narrakel	19	,, Coconada	31
			Sept.
,, Allepey	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Tuticorin	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Colombo	22	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Galle	23	,, False Point	3
,, Negapatam	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	10
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	14
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	30	,, Muscat	22
	Sep.		
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class ...£13 | Second Class ...£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to The Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Coburn, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. BOBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 15th August, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class	Rs. 600	Second Class	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,,	,, 650	,,	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	a.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	a.	Oorun. Rs.	a.	Hog Island. Rs.	a.	Oolwa. Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

TERMS—CASH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the shippers, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., on account of whom it may concern, the following Wines and Spirits of their own brand, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Hamoody.

C P & Co.—26 Cases Sparkling Moselle.
24 ditto ditto ditto
63 ditto Champagne.
26 ditto ditto
251 ditto Sherry.
22 ditto ditto Amoroso.
66 ditto Cognac.

By order of Messrs. Pestonjee and Cursetjee—

P
P. & Co. } 5 Casks Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints, bottled
M. & Co. } by Mobine & Co.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Colored and White Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

Bombay, 14th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER, SPENCER'S PATENT.

FIFTH CONSIGNMENT of these most excellent FILTERS just unpacked.

A large number are now in use in all parts of the Presidency, and the Testimonials as to their efficiency are most satisfactory.

It is the only Filter that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20,	purifies in 24 hours		10 to 15 gal.
No. 2, Rs. 28,	,,	,,	17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38,	,,	,,	25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with order.

"Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—Dr. Macdowell.

"Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, Edinburgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bog water by any terms short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to the Corporation of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing this sewage water through a small filter—As Magical."—Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did not think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Hawksley, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten years without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., London.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, C.E., Bury.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, ewest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tinlined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

⁂ J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears,
IN QUARTER POUND TINS.

GOLD LEAF Honey Dew Cavendish.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, of Rs. 25 per SHARE, will be made to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1871.

STANDARD METERIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIP'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12	to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy down-fall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS.
BROOCHES.
CHARMS.
EARRINGS.
FINGER RINGS.

LOCKETS.
NECKLETS.
PENCIL CASES.
SCARF PINS.
SCARF RINGS.

SHIRT STUDS.
SLEEVE LINKS.
SNUFF BOXES.
CHAINS.
WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER NEW GOODS, all of the best London manufacture.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles
Mild do do
Cashmere do do
Bengal do do
Madras do do
Lucknow do do
Curry Powder do
Do Paste do
Mulligatawny do do
Mango Fruit do
Ripe Mango do
Pineapple do
Mango Pickle do

Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Nepaul Chilly do
Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles
Tapp Sauce, in pints
Mango Pickle, in jar
Do do keg
Mango Preserves, in jars
Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mango do do
Roselle do do
Mango Jam do
China Preserves of all sorts, &c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Rs. 9 per Dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all Table Beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs (30) THIRTY per Share was declared, payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 21st instant.

N.B.—Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per SHARE, out of the Profits realised during the half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS, at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after the 21st August 1871.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILLA, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1871.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. a
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery	11 0
Two Marriages; by the author of John Halifax	2 8
A Search for Winter Sunbeams; by S. S. Cox	9 0
A Diary in the East; by W. H. Russell, LL.D.	13 4
Help for Sick and Wounded; a translation of La Guerre et la Charité	3 12
No Church; by the author of High Church	3 4
Normandy Picturesque; by Henry Blackburn	10 0
The Reign of Law; by the Duke of Argyll	1 12
More Happy Thoughts; by F. C. Burnand	1 12
Cassell's Lessons in French	3 0
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary	50 0
McGosh's Christianity and Positivism	4 12
The Silver Sunbeam	9 8
Virgil; by Davidson	2 4

Bombay, 14th August 1871.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES per Share has been DECLARED, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 9th August 1871.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs 40 PER SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Ld.,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the full amount of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY per SHARE, on all the Shares allotted in this Company, is made PAYABLE to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, to the credit of the Company, on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of August 1871.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums not paid on due date as above.

Receipts for payments made will be granted by the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, pending the preparation of the Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney Gungadas Runchordas,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Mandvie Bunder,
Bombay, 5th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 18th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm, in accordance with the provisions of Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Special Resolution, passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Office of the Bank on the 9th instant:—

"The Secretary and Treasurer, and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do, shall give Security to the Company, in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine, for securing the fidelity of such Officer and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August 1871.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 27th day of March 1871, signed by HEERBAI, widow of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, warning the Tenants of certain immoveable property in Bombay, alleged by her to be the property of the said RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, and the persons holding property of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, or indebted to him from making any payments or parting with any property without the consent of her, the sole widow and representative of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, WE, the undersigned, GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo, the mother of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of the said Alloo Paroo and sister of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, hereby give NOTICE unto all concerned, that the said Heerbai, the widow of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, has no right or interest in the property and estate of the said late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, nor any right to publish the Notice above referred to, and that any person or persons paying any regard to such Notice will do so at his or their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 19th July 1871.

The O mark of GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo.
The O mark of RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of Alloo Paroo.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order, dated the 5th day of August, instant, made by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, it was ordered that SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, be DISCHARGED under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on MONDAY, the 21st day of August 1871, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon, before the Sitting Judge, in Chambers of the High Court.—Dated this 5th day of August 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOTT, and WINTER,
Attorneys for Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have REMOVED their BUSINESS to

22, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES to insure a speedy Sale.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's India Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20 0
	Badham's Travelling Suit	20 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	10 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 4
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 4
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Colored Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single.)	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of THE GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

UPON motion of Mr. SCOBLE (the Advocate-General), being of Counsel for KESSOWJEE NAIK, one of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company; and on hearing Mr. MACPHERSON, of Counsel for NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company; and on hearing Mr. FARRAN, of Counsel for MAHOMED ROWJEE and other Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, I do order that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES and CRAWFORD, on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth instant, at Twelve o'clock, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia consenting to resign at such Meeting; and that the Meeting do proceed to elect another Liquidator, and that in the event of there not being a quorum present, Mr. Gamble be appointed Liquidator. And I do lastly order that the Liquidator shall have his costs of this application out of the Assets of the Company.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1871.

C. SARGENT.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,800 tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in square Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of September next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 14th August.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 17th July 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE
NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane,
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*+, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.		
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.		
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.		
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.		
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.		
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.		
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.		
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.		
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.	MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.	CHABLIS—	26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTER TRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	42*.	RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34.	HOCHHEIMER—	Rs. 24*.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.		
WHISKEY—	Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.	RUM—	Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—	Rs. 21-8.	GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.	BITTERS—	Rs. 20.
MARSALA—	Rs. 16.	MADEIRA—	Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S VIRGIN SHERRY

Has not yet been matched as a pure, delicate, and cheap Dinner Wine.

Rs. 21; Discount 5 per cent. on 6 dozens.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO

Has an indescribable softness and body, and is a Standard Wine among Connoisseurs.

Rs. 32; Discount 5 per cent. on 3 dozens.

AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30	per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20	,,
Do. Old Pale Dry	28	,,
CLARET	14	,,
Do. Superior	26	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24	,,
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

R. YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.—New Season's Bottling just arrived—

Casks of 4 dozen Quart Bottles	Rs. 20
,, 8 ,, Pint Bottles	,, 26

GRENDON TIPPET & Co.,
7, Rampart Row. Sole Agents.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

NOTICES.

TO POONA RESIDENTS.

Our PIANOFORTE TUNER will be in Poona on MONDAY next, the 14th, and TUESDAY, the 15th instant. Orders for his services should be sent early to the Office of the "Deccan Herald," as his stay will be limited to two days only.

SOUNDY AND CO.

8th August 1871.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, for the POONA SEASON, on reasonable terms. Terms may be ascertained on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	6
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	0
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	2	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA (late Bombay) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE and Co.,)
JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

A FEW SELECTIONS FOR

THE TOILET,

Attention to which is essential to personal comfort, health, and the avoidance of epidemics.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Restores Hair to its pristine vigour and gives a delightful tone to the skin of the head.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PURE COCOANUT OIL

Thoroughly deprived of odour, and then perfumed. Without doubt the finest and most limpid of all Vegetable Oils.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE FOR THE HAIR.

Beware of mixtures of Chunam and Oil sold under this name. The true preparation is Acid, being made of Lime Juice, and is an excellent Tonic Hair Oil,

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

THE ATTENTION OF THOSE WHO PRIZE

BEAUTIFUL TEETH

is respectfully invited to the following preparation

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,

Perfumed with Hawthorn, strongly recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists,

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

SOFT TOOTH BRUSHES

for the above.

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Antacid, cleansing, and very agreeable.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4.

EAU DE BOTOT,

An imitation of the well-known French Mouth Tincture.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX,

Prepared with Eau de Cologne.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION,

Its use arrests Caries, and imparts a most agreeable feeling of cleanliness to the Mouth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Land shares dull; spinning, firmer; and Government Paper weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	687½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,4[illegible]
[illegible]	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	[illegible]
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,575 x-d
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	143
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	410

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do. do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,1[illegible]
...	£1[illegible]	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	3,500	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	[illegible]	285do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,390
200	500	all	66do.	Do. New	600
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	4,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,175
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,675
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500			Carwar Company	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,835
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,005
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,300
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,095
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,300
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,340

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
95	19½	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	„	10-12
Carolas	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	203
Bar Silver	„	111
Gold Leaf	„	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	17-2
Australian Gold	„	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	108
Four per cent	99-13/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93⅞

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 12.

Newport, Captain, Sappers and Miners, from leave, to Kirkee.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding at Poona.
Poona, 11th August, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain Lonsdale, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, for 10 days, in extension to remain at Ahmednuggur, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Madras	Fleming	Galle, July 21.
	Sooloo	Howie	Liverpool, April 22.
	Pericles	Cahill	Liverpool, April 6.
	Medea	Bennett	London, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Calcutta.
	Sydney Eggers	Davison	Coconada.
	Kurrachee	Sanders	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Millwall, Black, to Liverpool.

Ship Hamoody, Nacoda, to Calcutta via Alleppey.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Bushire Merchant, to Penang and Singapore.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
10	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, August 4.
	Calcutta (s)	[illegible]	—, July 1.
	Innocenta	Pescetto	Genoa, June 8.
	Isabella	Read	London, May 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
10	Sumatra (s)	Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 20 cases vinegar, B Cowasjee & Co.

Callirhoe, 25 cases vinegar, and 2 cases soap, S Tharr; 11 packages Columbian presses, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 143 cases old tom, J Ruttonjee Sons; 200 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 124 cases brandy, King, King & Co; 20 cases eau de cologne, D Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 75 bales cotton, G Doongersey.

Defiance, 50 bales cotton, L Shanjee; 200 bales cotton, K Bhowan; 25 bales cotton, C Ramjee; 56 bales cotton, A Nursee; 200 cwts of horns, M Meetha & Co; 32 bales cotton, H Ramgopal.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 32 bales wool, C Pitamber; 100 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 61 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy; 113 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 125 bales cotton, S P Framjee.

Ceylon (s), 35 bales cotton, D Gopjee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 25 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 9 cases mother o'pearl shells, 4 cases fishmaws, 46 bundles horns, 40 cases nuxvomica, and 38 bundles galls, N Gangjee.

Khedive (s), 25 bales skins, C Esmall & Co; 9 cases mother o'pearl shells, and 4 cases fishmaws, B Sazan; 280 pieces E teeth, C Pursotum.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon (s), 120 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 4 packages E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 10⅞ chests M opium, N Ganesdass.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 26	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 19	11 A.M.	
China	„ 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Tuesday	August	15	Saturday	October	28
Do	do	22	Do	November	4
Do	do	29	Do	do	11
Do	September	5	Do	do	18
Do	do	12	Do	do	25
Do	do	19	Do	December	2
Saturday	do	30	Do	do	9
Do	do	7	Do	do	19
Do	do	14	Do	do	23
Do	do	21	Do	do	30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	August	26	Monday	October	23
Do	September	9	Do	November	6
Monday	do	25	Do	do	20
Do	October	9	Do	December	4
			Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	August	19	Monday	October	30
Do	September	2	Do	November	13
Do	do	16	Do	do	27
Monday	October	2	Do	December	11
Do	do	16	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

Tuesday	September	5	Saturday	December	9
Saturday	October	7	Do	do	32
Do	November	4			

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy.......... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy.......... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LAWSON—KNIGHT—July 31st, at Poona, by the Rev. S. Stead, Lawrence Lawson, Esq., to Elizabeth Knight.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOONE—August 9th, at Nagode, the wife of Captain Boone, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

HAILES—August 4th, at the Fort, Mercara, the wife of Major C. M. Hailes, Madras Staff Corps and Wing Officer 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, prematurely, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

LOSACK—August 6th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Captain Losack, Forest Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON—August 2nd, at Murree, of inflammation of the throat, William Conrad, the youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. William Hamilton, 28th Regiment P. N. I.

WOODFALL—August 1st, at Negapatam, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. James Woodfall, Chief Clerk, Locomotive Department, G. S. I. Railway, aged 26 years.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

As some doubts are still expressed whether the Justices have power, under the lease signed by Mr. Crawford, to purchase Mr. A. H. Wadia's building on the Esplanade, until they have occupied it for five years, we give the text—with the omission of a few formal phrases—of those clauses which bear upon this point:—

Provided nevertheless that, in case the lessees shall be desirous of purchasing the premises demised for the remainder of the term of 999 years created by an Indenture of lease, dated the 14th day of December 1870 (from the Secretary of State to Mr. Wadia), and the Municipal Commissioner for the time being, or other officer duly authorized in that behalf, *shall give three calendar months' notice in writing* of his intention to do so by delivering the same to the said lessor, his executors, &c., or leaving the same at his or their last known place of abode, *such notice expiring at any time previously to the expiration of the fifth year* of the term of ten years hereby created, the said lessees shall be at liberty to purchase the said premises for the residue of the term of 999 years at a price to be then agreed upon between the lessor and lessees.

And, *in case any difference or dispute shall arise between the lessor and the lessees as to the price to be paid as purchase money, such difference or dispute shall be referred and submitted to the arbitration of three indifferent persons*, one to be chosen by the lessor and the other by the lessees, and the third to be named by the two persons first chosen.

And any award made under such submission or reference to arbitration under or by virtue of these presents may be filed and enforced in accordance with the provisions of section 327 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act 8 of 1859). *Provided always, that it shall be optional for the said lessees to purchase the said premises* for the residue of the said term of 999 years at the price awarded *or to give notice in writing to the lessor within three calendar months from the date of such award that they decline to purchase the premises for the price so awarded*, and in such last mentioned case the term of ten years hereby created shall be continued, and these presents shall remain in force for the remainder of such term.

Even Mr. James Taylor, we imagine, will not require more than a fortnight's time in which to make up his mind as to the construction to be put upon the plain and simple language of these clauses; nor do we believe that any number of counsels' opinions could render their meaning doubtful. It is plain that the Bench of Justices may, if they choose, give three months' notice next week to Mr. Wadia of their intention to buy the Municipal offices, and that, if the arbitrators are diligent with their work, the Justices may have a house of their own by the end of the year. The Governor in Council could hardly refuse their sanction to a proposal to borrow money for the purpose of reducing the rent of the Municipal offices from Rs. 2,800 to Rs. 1,700, or, if the loan cannot be issued at a lower rate than 6 per cent., Rs. 2,000 a month. Notwithstanding the talk—for, after all, it is only talk yet—about the bankrupt condition of the Municipality, the credit of the city of Bombay stands very high in the market, for 15 per cent. is no small premium to pay even for a loan of which the principal, as well as the interest, is payable at par in England, without any deduction for exchange. It is, by the way, one of the most puzzling of the many puzzling questions relating to the management of Municipal finance, how the Bench of Justices ever came to grant authority for the issue of Municipal debentures on terms so extravagantly favourable to persons wishing to remit money to England. The Act gives the Bench power to lower the rate of interest on its debt, when its credit is good enough to allow it to do so; and we would suggest to Justices ambitious of distinguishing themselves that a real and important economy might be effected by reducing the rate of interest on the 30 lacs of debt from 6 to 5 per cent. Enough might be saved by this conversion of the debt into a 5 per stock,—an operation which we believe to be perfectly practicable,—to far more than cover the interest on a new loan of four lacs raised on the security of the Municipal Hall. We hope that at the next meeting of the Bench this subject will be fully discussed, so that the best possible arrangement may be made for the Municipality. After Captain Baker's exposure of the nonsense Major Payne-Barras had talked about the offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and after Mr. Crawford's triumphant reply to the attempt to contrast the rent of the French Bank with that of the Municipal offices, probably not much more will be said about the expediency of confirming the lease. It is a fair and reasonable lease, even if the Bench were compelled to go on paying the present rent for ten years; and the privilege of buying the property, at a price to be fixed by arbitration, makes the lease an extremely favourable one for the Municipality. As to the legality of confirming the lease, the Justices will not be frightened by Mr. Anstey's opinion into putting themselves at the mercy of Bombay house-owners by declaring that they can only rent a house from day to day; nor is there much fear that, in face of the strong opinions given by four counsel in favour of the legality of this lease, any ratepayers will be found rash enough to listen to Mr. Anstey's amiable invitation to them to commence suits in the High Court against individual Justices, in order to make them personally responsible for the rent paid under the lease. If any Justice feels at all uncomfortable at the possibility of Mr. Anstey's mischievous suggestion being acted upon, he may take comfort in the thought that Mr. A. H. Wadia himself is a Justice of the Peace, and that any action to fix the liability on individual members of the Bench would, therefore, be brought against him in the first instance.

We have already ventured an opinion that something more than mere selection by age and a strict physiological inspection of our recruits is necessary to ensure a diminution in sickness and mortality amonsgt the junior ranks of our army in India. There are grave defects in our *treatment* of young soldiers *after* they enter the service, and, as the system adopted deals with their personal and vital condition, it is but natural that any evils that may exist produce marked injurious results.

We have looked carefully through the recently published replies to "Queries from the Army Sanitary Commission regarding Regimental arrangements in India," and have failed in finding that the consideration of many important points has been attended to. Perhaps one of the most vital ones is the subject of rations; and, although it has been long ago pointed out by competent investigators that our system of dieting the army is deficient in very many respects, more especially when dealing with younger men, no mention is made in any recent reports of this subject. Let us extract the following from that admirable standard work of Professor Parkes—"That the food of the English soldier is deficient, especially for the younger men, is known also from evidence. The late Director General (Sir James B. Gibson) strongly urged on the authorities the desirability of increasing the ration of meat, and in the late report on the recruiting of the army the same point was brought forward. I have made enquiries from soldiers, and find the recruits and young soldiers could eat much more; though the old soldiers, many of whom have been long accustomed to take spirits, and who have injured their digestive powers by so doing, take less food." Ordinary enquiries will prove that in India, as in England, the men themselves supplement their regulation ration; and the eagerness with which milk and butter, with even an extra supply of meat, is sought, prove that our scale, if not in amount, at any rate in arrangement, does not satisfy the wants of the man. The different articles of diet may require to be altered, but, the relation between food and expenditure of force remaining the same in both hot and cold climates, it is upon that principle, and that alone, that our dietary schemes should be based. Further, it is not sufficiently noticed that the nutritive power of many articles of food, meat for example, is widely different in the two countries. We do not give our soldiers bread equal to that supplied at home, and our issue of vegetables is lamentably deficient. It seems to us, therefore, a most important matter, when undeveloped and growing constitutions are the subjects to be influenced, that some other arrangement for the proper supply of fat, salts, and nutritive material has not been suggested. Even the partial deprivation of fat is "both more common and more serious than is supposed."

By a table prepared by Moleschott, we find that in a standard diet for a male European adult of average height (5 ft. 6 to 5 ft. 10) and of average weight (140 lbs.), in moderate work, there should be 2·964 parts of fat and fatty substances. Pettenkofer even gives 3·63 ounces as a healthy amount per diem. An analysis of our ordinary Indian ration, however, only furnishes us with 1·38 in the day's allowance. Let us look further. Parkes says—"The fats when taken into the body enter like the albuminates into the structure of the tissues, of which fat forms, in probably all cases, *an essential part*." And it is further proved that man's digestive system "is framed so differently from the carnivora," it is necessary to take fat in its own form, and not to depend upon any chance that may exist of converting the starches or sugars (similar to fat in their ultimate elements) into fatty principles. Some experiments that were recently tried with Liebig's essence and Hassall's dried food proved unsuccessful. "The health of the experimentators suffered until butter, as well as a larger supply of starch, was furnished."

The time of life at which a recruit generally takes service, and comes under the influence of our system of dieting, is the very critical time of his existence. Professor Aitken, in a paper on the "Growth of the Recruit and Young Soldier," published as long ago as 1862, proved that not only was the skeleton of the man undeveloped, and even in parts un-united, but that also the muscles themselves were immature, and that the very development of all tissues with which food in quality and quantity is in such immediate relation was at its highest point. It stands to reason, therefore, that the better men of this age are fed, and the more carefully they are trained, the healthier and stronger subjects will they become.

It is also a remarkable fact that our standard of height for recruits is too high. It might be worth recollecting that the great military nations are far below us in their standards, and the relation borne between the military standard and the mean height of the population is with them below, and not as with us rather above, the average. And do not we err also in our *physical training* of recruits? The three months' course of gymnastics, sanctioned recently, was intended to act, and would doubtless have acted beneficially, if properly and strictly carried out. Like all our arrangements, however, this system has lost its individual character, and lapsed into a mere general duty, without regard to special requirements and certain alterations that must be necessary when a large and various body of young men are to be dealt with. The observation of medical men is but slightly practised, and anything resembling a thorough and periodical examination of recruits seldom called for. After enlistment the recruit becomes, as we have already stated, one of a "common herd," and shares with older and tougher soldiers their duties and their drills; in fact, he perhaps even does harder work. Now this cannot be right. Pack carrying, guards, nights out of bed, and field days, are surely not the sort of duties that a growing lad should be called upon to perform.

The State, however, does not recognise the immaturity of the recruit, and in this it errs, especially when it adds to the duties the acknowledged insufficiency of diet. If such be the condition of the recruit at home, it is seriously increased in its evils by the effects of a tropical climate debilitating in itself; and the first year or two of residence is known to be most trying. Dr. Beatson, in his replies to Government, says, "for the first year or two of service in the tropics every man requires to be more careful of his mode of life, inasmuch as he is undoubtedly more susceptible during the above period to attacks of acute disease; on which account it is highly desirable that his constitution should be *fined down* from the robust plethora of English health in a climate that would produce this change, without at the same time causing deterioration of constitution."

By our present system we do not always obtain the "robust plethora." Our recruits are overworked and badly trained at home, and come out here far from plethoric in most instances. This should unhesitatingly decide the Government in adopting Dr. Muir's suggestion of locating all regiments and drafts on their arrival in a hill station or high altitude; and enforcing while in that sort of climate healthy occupation of mind and body by disallowing the usual luxuries of servants and establishment only necessary in the plains. We err also in thrusting our recruits into the society and under the influence of our older soldiers at once. It is doubtless a fact that many good steady men are to be found in our ranks, but it cannot be denied that very questionable habits and vices are by far too common with the majority. Our canteen system in India has much to answer for in our invaliding statistics of young soldiers. Our recruit is inclined after a short time to "few scruples and small restraints," and he finds amongst his comrades many who help him to overlook the one and to break away from the other.

Are we not, then, to enlist young men? We think that the very opposite course is the right one. There is to our minds a great gain by enlisting men early, if only a "school for recruits" were established. Judicious training and treatment, morally and physically, with suitable diet and supervision for two or three years, would ensure a very much finer healthier body of men than exists at present in the junior ranks of our army. They will be infinitely superior to civilians of the same age when considered fit for active duties, and the ease by which unfitness for military service will be discovered would enable such "weeds" to be got rid of, before they became a burden and expense to the country. Money and lives would be equally saved to the State.

The Navy shows us a good example, and, in 1870, 2,165 boys, obtained from 140 places in 38 shires in England, all of which lads could read and write, and were of "good physical development," prove that young blood is not deficient in England, that it is not difficult to obtain, whilst our navy proves that such material can be utilized, if properly cared for, carefully trained, and well looked after during the all-important stages of its development.

COLONEL BOILEAU, of the Engineers, died at Cuddalore on Wednesday last.

THE O'Connor case was to have been argued, in appeal, before the Chief Court at Lahore on Tuesday.

MR. W. M. BEAUFORT, late Additional Judge of Tirhoot, has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 11th May last.

THE *Englishman* advocates the establishment of an Indian Meteorological Society, or, at any rate, of a distinct meteorological section of the Asiatic Society.

A DURBAR will soon be held for the Hill Chiefs at Simla by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Preparations, we are told, have been ordered to be made.

THE report that the head-quarters of the Central Provinces Administration were to be removed to Jubbulpore has been emphatically contradicted. "The question," we read, "has never arisen."

WE (*Madras Times*) hear that Mr. Thom, Principal of the Doveton Protestant College, has resigned that appointment, and that he is to be appointed Head Master of the Government School at Rajamundry.

THE statement of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, that the prizes for the design of a Municipal Market had been awarded to Mr. Clark, the Engineer to the Calcutta Justices, was incorrect.

THE Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries had, at the end of June last, nearly reached the enormous sum of nineteen and a half millions, being nearly five and a quarter millions in excess of their amount at the same period of 1870.

IT is said that consequent on the retirement from the service of the Hon. C. Collett, Puisne Judge, Madras, the Hon. J. R. Kindersley, acting Puisne Judge of the High Court, will be appointed permanently to the office.

AMONG the guns captured a few weeks ago at Salangor, in the Malay peninsula, during the late disturbance there, is a large Dutch gun beautifully finished, cast in brass in the year 1608. We believe arrangements have been made to send this trophy to Penang shortly.

THERE is to be yet another committee on the Saugor barracks, and this time the members composing it are—Mr. Armstrong, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces; Colonel Sir E. Leeds, Bart.; and Messrs. Johnstone and Hooper, the former from Jubbulpore, the latter from Nagpoe.

AT the Meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 8th inst., Mr. Cockerell's Bill, for consolidating and amending the law relating to pensions, was passed; and Mr. Stephen presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Hindoos' and Mahomedans' Oaths Bill.

THE district reports for Bengal, for the week ended 5th August, are on the whole favourable, though in many parts the bhadoi crops have been seriously injured. In Moorshedabad and Pubna damage was anticipated from inundations, and in Darjeeling some of the crops had been much injured by hailstorms.

THE Calcutta High Court, in compliance with the wishes of the Governor-General, has directed that Judicial Commissioners, Judges, and Magistrates, are to forward to the Military Department a copy of the conviction and sentence on persons employed under that department who may be convicted in a Criminal Court.

MAJOR HUNTER has kindly sent to the *Madras Times* a sample of the first tea grown on the Shevaroy Hills. Our contemporary has tasted the cup which cheers but not inebriates prepared from this sample, and the flavour seems to him to be very good, though distinctly peculiar. Major Hunter has two acres under tea.

THE Government of India, the *Indian Daily News* has learned, contemplates revising, or rather reducing, the salary of the Under-Secretaries attached to the several Secretariat Offices in India, and also the pay of the Deputy-Commissioner of Inland Customs. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the measure proposed has been solicited by the Indian Government.

COLONEL GREATHED, C.B., R.E., returned to his post as Joint Secretary to the Government and Chief Engineer of Irrigation, N. W. P., on the 31st of July, displacing Mr. R. Forrest, officiating in the appointment on that date. Mr. Forrest has now been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle Irrigation Works, N. W. P., during the absence of Mr. J. Parker, and in the place of Lieutenant Tickell, R.E., temporarily officiating.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) learn that rather a severe competitive examination took place in the Treasury buildings, Calcutta, last week, for some situations of Rs. 30 and 40 per month. The subject of an essay—"Explain the nature of a census, what it is, and how it is taken; whether it is liked or objected to by the people"—having been verbally announced, more than half the candidates handed in learned dissertations on "the nature of the Senses, what it is, and how it is taken; whether it is liked or objected to by the people!" It is not known whether the candidates are graduates of the Calcutta University.

IT is reported that a correspondence has recently passed on the subject of the opium consumed by the inhabitants of the Oudh, and that the Government of India have decided that the system of farming the right to retail opium in the territories of Oudh shall be abandoned from the beginning of the year 1872-73. The Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, in recording his opinion on this subject, has observed that the objections to farming the drugs and sprits are almost equally applicable to farming the opium locally.

THE following appointments are notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday:—Mr. H. Muspratt to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue, but to continue to officiate as Judge of Rajshahye; Mr. H. L. Harrison to be Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, but to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Mr. A. Mackenzie to be Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Mr. H. S. Beadon to be Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, but to continue to officiate as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, the *Athenæum* reports, is expected to leave Ooty on the 20th proximo on a tour into the districts from which Rajahs and Zemindars recently paid him visits at Madras. He will not return to the Hills, but will probably proceed direct to the Presidency. It is said that many of the Rajahs and Zemindars are getting a sum of money together to erect a statue of His Excellency in Madras, in token of the kindness they have experienced at H.E.'s hands. Report has it that one Rajah has contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the object.

IN a private letter to the *Englishman* from Bangalore, dated 4th instant, the writer says—"People are tired of the VanIngen case now, and I don't know when it will be settled. Frere is well, and Lambert better . . . . Fortunately for both of them, the shot used was No. 8. Had it been No. 5, Frere would never have risen, and Lambert would at least have lost his leg. . . . There is no truth in the story that fire-arms were used by the officers or any of their party. Lambert had with him an uncapped pistol (which he lost), but none of the others had any fire-arms."

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the following important changes are on the cards:—Mr. Dampier, when he returns from his leave, will probably take up Mr. F. R. Cockerell's place in the Viceregal Council, Mr. Dampier's chair being permanently filled by Mr. Bernard. Mr. Thompson probably will officiate in the Judicial Department on the expiration of the three months' leave which he has obtained, and Mr. Bayley will then revert to his Commissionership. Mr. H. C. Campbell, who is Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and now on leave in England, will be appointed Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

OUR Serampore contemporary hopes the *Hindoo Patriot* is mistaken in its statement that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided for Mr. Hogg against Dr. Payne in the matter of Contagious Diseases Act in Calcutta, and is in favour of excluding the civil population from the operation of the law. "It will," he says, "be a sad calamity—a real and enduring calamity—if Mr. Campbell should take this view. The 'religious' people in England have done an infinite amount of mischief and have played havoc with sanitary facts. If they have reached Mr. Campbell it will indeed be a misfortune not merely to social life in India but to fair and dispassionate discussion on scientific research. We sincerely hope there is an error in the matter somewhere."

WHAT (asks the *Madras Times*) has become of the scheme for providing Madras with a sea-water swimming bath? It seems to have collapsed even more suddenly than it was brought forth. A site was fixed upon in front of the Ice House, on the very margin of the water. Mr. R. Thompson, an active and capable engineer, drew up plans and piloted the proposal so far as to obtain the grant of the land from the Municipal Commisson. It was understood that many influential gentlemen were prepared to back the proposal with the necessary funds, and all seemed to go "swimmingly." All at once the matter dropped, and not a syllable have we heard about it since. The idea is a good one, and it would be for the public benefit if some energetic individual of natatory proclivities would set it afloat again.

THE following letter from the Financial Department has been addressed to all Departments of the Government of India, all local Governments and Offices of Account, and Heads of Departments under it:—"I am directed to invite attention to the distinctive use of the words 'pay' and 'salary' adopted in the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code and in the Acting Allowance Code, and to request that, as far as may be convenient, the distinction may be observed in all official documents in future, 'pay' being used in the sense of 'substantive pay,' and 'salary' as including 'acting allowance.' I am also to suggest that the term 'deputation allowance' be restricted to the case of an allowance given to an officer deputed on special duty, and that allowances given under the Acting Allowance Code be called 'acting allowances.'"

MR. T. DUNBAR INGRAM, who defended Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan at Patna, has been suspended from his office of Professor of Jurisprudence and Indian Law at the Presidency College. The *Indian Daily News* understands that Mr. Ingram obtained leave of absence from the late Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of the defence of these prisoners, and being afterwards called upon to return or resign, pleaded his duty to his clients which prevented his throwing up their defence, and the leave granted by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and declined to resign. On the trials being brought to an end, he reported his return, and was directed to resume his duties, which he did, and gave one lecture, when he was directed to discontinue. He has now been suspended from his office until the first day of the next session, which will commence on 15th January next.

SINCE Her Majesty's Government took over the Medical Retiring Fund and its responsibilities, members of the service have not been kept informed of the names and number of officers retired and awaiting annuities. The omission having been brought under the notice of the managers of the Fund at the India Office, a return has been furnished, which exhibits the retired expectants on the 1st July to have been—Surgeon-Major Daubeny, retired 29th July 1868; Surgeon-Major J. Bean, retired 20th Feb. 1869; Surgeon E. Wood, retired 19th April 1869; Surgeon T. M. Loundes, retired 24th July 1870. The publication of the above may prevent some of our medical readers making an erroneous calculation, and with this view we publish it, and would suggest to the Secretary of the Fund the propriety of adding such information to his printed circular when offering annuities annually as is customary in the Bengal service.

THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was sorry to read in your paper of yesterday that the authorities at Simla have decided that the High Court here is not to have a fourth judge.

I am surprised the good people of Bombay submit so tamely to the injustice done both to suitors and witnesses by the withholding of this functionary.

With your permission I will give you my experience of some of the hardships entailed upon witnesses in Civil cases, in consequence of the paucity of judges in the High Court. Upwards of five weeks ago I was served with a subpœna to give evidence in a case which first appeared in the list of causes on the 5th ultimo, and daily since that date it has figured in that list.

I and several others in my profession, witnesses in the same case, have been dancing attendance in Court from day to day until we are sick and weary of the very sight of the long-robed gentlemen who throng the Court. Yet still we are compelled, in obedience to the commands of the Chief Justice (vide subpœna), to make an appearance in Court, as we are told the case may come on any hour.

The two judges who sit daily (excepting Wednesdays) do not appear to let the grass grow under their feet; but it is hopeless to look for their getting through the arrears, which I am told are, at present, something overwhelming, and greatly on the increase. I heard one sporting gentleman in the profession offer long odds that No. 1 suit of this year in the long cause list will not come on for hearing until 1871 has passed away.

Touching the suggestion from Simla that either of the two Appellate Judges you name might, with advantage, take up the Sessions work, I would ask why should not the proposed arrangement go a step further. Surely, if the said judges are considered sufficiently good lawyers for Sessions work, involving life and liberty, they ought to be, and for my own part I have no doubt are, equal to the disposal of most of the Civil cases tried in the High Court, as every such case is subject to appeal, whereas Criminal cases are not.—Yours, &c.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

Bombay, 12th August.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Aug. 6th Sunday	0 10	0 16	0 45
„ 7th Monday	0 25	0 17	0 37
„ 8th Tuesday	0 19	0 18	0 39
„ 9th Wednesday	0 30	0 18	0 44
„ 10th Thursday	0 11	0 18	0 6
„ 11th Friday	0 10	0 10	0 18
„ 12th Saturday	0 14	0 7	0 10
For the week	1 19	1 4	1 99
Previously registered	28 5	23 81	32 30
Grand Total	29 24	24 85	34 29

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPLOYMENT OF STAFF CORPS OFFICERS.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST.

It is intended to hold military manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Aldershott and Chobham. The troops to take part will number 33,500.

In last night's sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Colonel Gray, said that the Government of India were fully alive to the expediency of sending to hill stations as many troops as possible, but that it was not conducive to military discipline to give general instructions to send to the hills all young soldiers arriving in India.

Mr. Duff, in answer to a question from Sir Stafford Northcote, stated that Government had not sent any directions to India that all officers of the Staff Corps who had qualified themselves should be employed on civil-military duties.

THE ARMY AGENCY SYSTEM.

LONDON, 12TH AUGUST.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has been nominated English arbitrator, and Mr. Adams American arbitrator, under the Washington Treaty.

The report made to Mr. Cardwell on the Army Agency System recommends that all regimental advances should be made direct, without the intervention of agents; that officers should have the option of drawing their pay through the regimental paymaster or agent; that remittances should henceforth be made through the India Office; that the remuneration of agents should be reduced; and that the Colonel should not nominate the agent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	54,000 bales.	
„ „ „ Surats	10,000	„
Actual Stock of Cotton	645,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	107,000	„
Total Weekly Import of Cotton	19,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	7,000	„

Fair Dhollera 7d.

Consols for account 93⅞.

The accounts of the American crops are more favourable.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 10½d.

8¼ „ „ 9s. 3d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 0⅜d.

THE LEASE OF THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

(MR. MAYHEW'S OPINION ON THE CASE DRAWN UP BY MR. CLEVELAND.)

I HAVE perused this case, and the opinions given by Messrs. Green, Macpherson, and Pigot; and I concur in the conclusion arrived at by those gentlemen.

Under all the circumstances of the case I think the lease is binding on the Justices.

C. J. MAYHEW.

12th August 1871.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF LOAFERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The loafer nuisance has doubtless been to a great extent abated by the recent enactment which has consigned to the tender care of the governor of the House of Correction so many of those wanderers whose presence was so undesirable.

I take it for granted that the work performed by these poor men, who have to be taken care of by Government, does not produce enough money to maintain them, and that they are still a tax upon the community; and would therefore offer the following suggestion, by which, I think, some of them might be permanently deported from Bombay.

By law every ship going to sea ought to carry a certain number of men and boys in proportion to her tonnage. But so great is the desire of owners to do things cheaply that they resort to every dodge to evade the filling up of the full complement of the crew on board their ships. They ship boys instead of men, and ordinary seamen instead of able seamen; and even passengers are often made to sign articles, so as to give the crew list the appearance of being complete.

This economy is especially to be noticed among the class of ships which frequent our harbour.

Now, my suggestion is that special instructions should be given by the powers-that-be to the Shipping Master and his assistant to make rigid enquiry as to the components of every crew that leaves Bombay harbour, and in all cases where it is possible to get one or more loafers shipped on board going ships. In this way I think we would soon be rid of a very large proportion, if not of all the loafers, who are a burden to us upon this island.

The task which I have proposed to put upon the Shipping Master and his assistant is, I know, one that is invidious and unpleasant; but it might be rendered less so if his hands were strengthened by the assistance which ought to be given to him by the managers of Insurance offices and their surveyors, by merchants who have ships consigned to them, and by the Police Magistrates.—I am, &c.,

BRUTUS.

Bombay, 11th August.

THE BOMBAY MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last few days I have been highly amused to notice the numerous letters in the papers about the Bombay Marine. The one that most particularly drew my attention was with reference to the deck officers of the above service. He complains that, when a ship is put out of commission, the officers and crew are discharged on shore; but the engineers, on the strength of their covenant, are transferred to the factory.

The inference is this: an injustice is done to them, whilst a benefit is conferred upon us. I for one am most stringently opposed to his opinion. I consider the case to be *vice versa*. If all the vessels belonging to the above service were put into commission to-morrow, Government would find on the other side of the Green as many officers and men as would do all the business they require. Would they find engineers? As a proof that the last-named are worth their paltry money, Government acknowledges in these terms. I must quote something to bear out my argument. Out of the many instances, I will name one of a month or two ago. One of the engineers wished to resign. He wrote in to Government to that effect. The answer he received from the authorities was that he must pay an enormous sum (in comparison to his income) to the Government before he could leave. This, I consider, is quite sufficient to show we are valuable to the service.

If any one has to complain, it is us. Three years ago some fifty engineers were engaged in England for the Bombay Marine, and the highest hopes were held out to us. Our money was to be small, I admit, but the promise of promotion was held out to us so strongly, and painted in the highest colours, till the unfortunate engineers signed the covenant.

I will ask, How many have been promoted? The answer is, None. Is it the same with the deck officers? No. I know of many instances where promotions have taken place. To conclude, the engineers have been selected from some of the finest engineering firms in the world, and, to say the worst of the worst of them, is to say they are capable of taking the command of any piece of work which requires science and skill.

Trusting you will give publicity to these few remarks, which I think have been called for

FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Times* of to-day a decidedly zealous Indian Navy officer brings what he calls an amusing incident to the notice of the public. I think as a Master Mariner myself that, under the circumstances in which that officer was situated, he was quite right in anchoring, and such would be the opinion of all the Master Mariners in the port if the facts (real) were laid before them; and it was at any rate far better than the conduct of a late Indian Navy officer, who, steering for Suez, ran up the Gulf of Ackbar instead of the Gulf of Suez. One short look at the Chart would show any one what a splendid, smart officer of the Indian Navy he must have been. We never hear of officers of the Merchant Service that have joined the Marine making such stupid mistakes. For that reason one cannot but think that officers of the Marine who joined from the Merchant Service are put in such responsible positions. I could recite many other incidents of a like nature, but I know how valuable your space is.—I remain, &c.,

QUID PRO QUO.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13th August, 8-25 AM—French steamer Camboge, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 13th August, 1 PM—H.M.S. Wolverene, from Zanzibar, arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 13th Aug, 10 AM—Weather fine, wind north, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 10 cents.

CANNANORE 13th Aug, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind northwest moderate, thermometer 74·5, barometer 29·980, rainfall 65 cents.

VINGORLA, 13th Aug, 11-45 AM—Weather clear, wind southwest, thermometer 82, rainfall 70 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th Aug, 12 AM—Weather rainy, thermometer 79, rainfall 35 cents.

THE INSTALLATION OF H. H. MULHARAO AS GAEKWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT favours us with the following account of the ceremonies on the occasion of His Highness Mulharao's formal installation as Gaekwar of Baroda. Our correspondent's letter is dated Baroda, 11th August:—

His Highness Mulharao was installed with the customary honours yesterday morning, when, by directions of Government, the Resident formally acknowledged his accession to the Baroda *gadee*.

The Resident, with his Assistant, and the Residency Surgeon, and accompanied by the following officers—

Colonel Wood, commanding at Baroda
Major Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta
Mr. Hall, Assistant to Political Agent for Revenue Survey purposes.
Mr. Prescott, Boundary Commissioner, Rewa Kanta
Dr. Ross,
Major Castell, } 4th Rifles
Major Glasspoole, }
Major Coles, Superintendent of Police
Captain Crispin, 4th Rifles
Captain Spens, Cantonment Magistrate
Captain Seton,
Lieutenant Marshall, } 4th Rifles
Lieutenant Caster, }
Lieutenant Hunter, R.A., Boundary Commissioner for Baroda and Mhye Kanta
Lieutenant Maclachlan, R.A., commanding detach[illegible] Artillery at Baroda.

set off for the Palace at a quarter to eight [illegible] passing through a line of His Highness's troop[illegible] up to salute the Resident, and on arrival a[illegible] in the Durbar Room of the Palace, to wai[illegible] cious moment when His Highness should asc[illegible] *gadee*.

On this moment being announced, the Resid[illegible] ducted His Highness from the ante-chamber i[illegible] he had till then remained, and, leading him up t[illegible] bar Room, formally placed him on the *gadee*; all [illegible] rising to do honor to His Highness as he entere[illegible] seating themselves after he had done so. The [illegible] gifts sent by Government for presentation on the occasion, consisting of rich shawls, brocaded clothes, and jewels, were then brought in by the Residency Sheristadar. The Resident gave these to His Highness, and, taking from these the turban of investiture, he placed it upon His Highness's head; round his neck he fastened a necklace of pearls, and over his shoulders he cast the doshala (pair of shawls). His Highness responded by directing the gifts he had prepared for the acceptance of His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Resident, the Colonel commanding at Baroda, the Political Agent Rewa Kanta, and all officers attending the Durbar, to be brought in. He himself presented those for the persons named, and the rest were given to each officer by the Minister. Betelnut was then distributed, and all took their leave of His Highness at the top of the staircase. When His Highness was placed on the *gadee*, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the British artillery posted for the purpose in the neighbourhood of the Palace and by his own guns. The troops lining the street in front of the Palace fired a *feu-de-joi* thrice in succession.

In the evening, at five o'clock, His Highness was received in full Durbar by the Resident, attended by all the officers who had accompanied him to the Palace in the morning. His Highness on arrival and departure was complimented by salutes of twenty-one guns and by a guard of honour of two companies of H. M.'s 4th Rifles under a European officer. The Resident presented His Highness with a turban, kinkob clothes, &c., a richly ornamented sword, an elephant, and a horse. His Highness's procession from and to the city on this occasion was one of truly Oriental splendour. He himself was seated, with his minister behind him, in a golden howdah borne by a stately elephant magnificently caparisoned.

BULBULS IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE prolonged hot weather had withered part of the crops and caused serious despair of ever renovating the breed of fat kine in this sultry province, and there were indications that the spirits of the European residents would dry up under the hot and weary monotony of existence. At length some one conceived the happy idea of arranging amateur dramatic performances, and this idea was rapidly concurred in by the musicians of Rajkote and the masters and mistresses of assemblies. After a few careful rehearsals, the night of the 2nd August was fixed upon for the public entertainment; and, the whole station being snugly assembled in the great room of the Kothee, as the gong struck nine the first curtain was withdrawn, and the following prologue spoken by Mr. J.:—

PROLOGUE.

Ladies and Gentlemen—
The poets say
That all the world's a stage, and life a play
In which some strut, some fight, some pace serene
From childhood's prologue down to life's last scene.
And cynics say the only useful arts
Are those that fit us best to *act* our parts,
To smile unmeaningly, to sneer sedate,
And till they're wanted hide our love and hate.
Howe'er that be, in this hot, weary land,
Where Europeans form a scanty band,
Where rain falls seldom in the *Peninsula*,
And day and night we prayed it might grow cooler,
'Twould be absurd in Kattywar's chief city,
Nay worse—'twould be a scandal and a pity
If no diversion varied the long days,
Like cricket, croquet, tilting, football, plays.
And I feel sure that it will be instructive
To watch the charms and elegance seductive
With which Miss *Fanny* soothes the hair-brained lad,
Whom both the medicoes declare is mad,
The two mad Doctors—both are learned fellows;
One of them fattened well with pads and pillows,
He dreamed last night, ere slumber's chains had bound him,
Some fairy wrapped *Gleig's* martial cloak around him.
You who read Pickwick and admire Sam Weller
Will think that *Bob* too is a curious feller,
And will, I hope, applaud his comic charms
If sweet *Maria* sinks into his arms.
Love making's often funny—so are kissings,
But here both end in matrimonial blessings:
That they *are* blessings, married men tell me,
And, though a bachelor, I must—agree.
Soon it will be your fortune to espy
Old Fuzzleton, a-fixing with his eye
The curly-pated *Hairbrain*—for that matter
Sagacious: tho' thought MAD AS ANY HATTER,
But with much method in his mad demeanour
And fond of *Fanny* soon as he has seen her.

Then comes a pause—it won't detain you long.
The Christy Minstrels soon begin their song,
The solemn bass—the captivating tenor,
And full-voiced chorus sweetly sung by men or
By ladies—blending every pleasing note,
The nightingales or BULBULS of RAJKOTE.

And then once more behold the curtain rise!
And a grave Court of Justice meets the eyes;
With bold vakeels,—a serious Judge like me
And a sweet Rajpoot maiden—*Soondaree*.
A European loafer,—*Zaberdusty*,
A friend of his intoxicated—musty.
Mark how four-footed creatures may be made
To act as if brought up unto the trade.

And now I finish up my pleasing duty
And make my bow before the eyes of beauty;
But first request that every one will note the
Necessity before we quit the Kothee,
With our best thanks for all that he has done,
To drink the health of Colonel ANDERSON.

Rajkote, 2nd August 1871.

The concluding lines were much applauded, a sentiment pervading the assembly that the allusion to the Political Agent was well justified by facts, and was no mere poetical flourish.

Then the curtain rose, disclosing the beautiful golden-haired Fanny (Mrs. N.) sitting at a work-table with easy grace. One after another the characters in the well known farce of "Mad as a Hatter" appeared on the scene. The hero of the piece, Charles Hairbrain (Colonel A.), did the part to perfection in carefully curled real hair. The contrast between the lean Doctor Wye Zed (Mr. A), and his plumper rival Dr. Amens (Captain N.), was exceedingly effective; and the admirable disguise and skilful acting of the latter showed how nearly amateur talent can approach to the long-practised professional. Bob (Mr. S.), the Sam Weller of the piece, was warmly applauded for his prompt and ludicrous comic acting, and the scenes between him and Hairbrain and the charming Maria (Mrs. Le G.) quite bore out the anticipations of the prologue. The difficult part of Fuzzleton (Mr. Le G.), the fixing the lunatic with the magnetic eye, the scene in the chair where Fuzzleton is tied up as a lunatic to be fixed himself, and the uproarious assault made on the two Doctors by Hairbrain, were acted as well as any author could desire.

Then followed the performances of the "Dark Bulbuls of Kattywar" in the attire and colour of Christy Minstrels, with an accompaniment on the piano which ensured success. Where all was good and agreeable, it would be invidious to single out individuals for praise, and the audience evidently thought so.

After a short interval of dressing, the curtain again rose, and exhibited a gigantic Policeman 666 (Capt. G.) engaged in sweeping the floor of a cutcherry, till interrupted by the entry of the Judge, Shreemunt Shree Row Saheb Bahadur (Capt. N.), a Deshast Brahmin, such as we have often seen about Poona or Sattara, with brown hands and face and grizzled whiskers imitated to the life. While surlily rebuking the policeman for being dilatory, a Parsee vakeel, Noisejee Bobreebhoy, appears with a vakalatnama, and strikes every one with his likeness to a well-known Parsee in Bombay, so accurate was his demeanour. This vakeel (Col. A.) proceeds to open the case of complainant, whose pet-dog has been stolen by a European vagrant, when the Judge requires him to remove his shoes. The entry of another vakeel for accused, Mr. Hameshakhan Takrarikhan, also wearing shoes, adds fuel to the flame of the Judge's anger. A hot argument ensues, both vakeels quoting the orders of Government and the rulings of the High Court, but the Judge threatening to commit them. A compromise is effected, each vakeel taking off one shoe under protest and subject to appeal. The dog Baub was then laid on the table, and behaved, like an angel, very docilely all through. The dignified Mr. Hameshakhan (Dr. B.) wore the dress of the Mahomedans of good family. Roop Soondaree (Mr. J.), a young Rajpoot lady from Wudwan, glittering with silk petticoats and ornaments in all conceivable places, then stepped in, barefooted, to make her complaint. She was followed by her uncle Ram Jham Singh (Mr. A.), wearing a fine turban and smoking his hookah, just such a Gerassia as may be seen any day in Jhalawar or Hallar. But we must not forget the loafer (Mr. S.), whose patched-up and needy attire was very ludicrous, and who, with his witness Sweedlepipes (Mr. LeG.), acted as an admirable foil to the well-got-up native characters. Their dress and demeanour had been carefully arranged and studied: every one had used appropriate dyes; and the very impromptu character of this play added much to its zest. It had never been acted before, having been written for the occasion by one of the political officers; and if it took off some peculiarities of the natives, it was equally sarcastic upon the Europeans concerned. The audience showed their appreciation by continued roars of laughter. The best disguise was that of the Judge (Capt. N.), but all were good.

The company then unanimously adjourned to supper, and departed amid very copious and salutary showers, with the intention of resuming similar amusements some early day.

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SPORTING.

SONEPORE RACES.—1871.

ENTRANCE unavoidably omitted from previous list.

BETTIAH CUP—1st August.

Mr. Johnstone's ....b w g........................ Traveller.

S. T. PRINSEP,
Honorary Secretary.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.—1871.

SECOND DAY: THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.—THE SUBALTERN'S CUP.—1 mile. Value £50. For horses *bonâ fide* the property of officers who are, or have been during the current year, Subalterns in the regiment. The Cup to be won by the same Subaltern for any three years to entitle him to keep it. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. 7 lbs. To close and name on the 1st August.

		st	lb		
Mr Hick's........g a h	Fluck	9	13	Capt Napier	1
Mr Dickson's .. c aust gel	Consul	11	10	Capt Dent	2
Mr Hick's ....g a h	The Aga	9	13	Capt Creswell	3
Mr Roger's ......g a h	Abd-el-Kader	9	13	Mr Cooke	4

Won by half length.

Time—1m. 57½s.

Abd-el-Kader jumped away with the lead, but was immediately passed by Consul, who forced the running at a tremendous pace for the first half mile, closely attended by the Aga and Abd-el-Kader, Fluck lying off. [illegible] the half-mile post, Fluck gradually crept up to [illegible] horses, and at about the distance post [illegible] Consul, who immediately compounded, [illegible] landed an easy winner by a length. [illegible] ile was run out in 56 seconds. [illegible] on Hick's stable; 3 to 2 against Consul; [illegible] Abd-el-Kader.

[illegible]—THE LADIES' PLATE.—2 miles. Of Rs. 250. [illegible] horses. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. [illegible] allowed 10 lbs. Entrance on the 1st July, [illegible] on the 1st August, Rs. 80.

		st	lb		
Major Crosbie's ..b w g	Viceroy	10	10	Capt Stack	1
H H Aga Khan's g a h	Khusro	8	13	Syed	2
Mr. Trevelyan's...c a c	Goldie	7	4	Native	3
Major Chesshyre's.b w g	Nar-Nar-Goon	10	10	Capt Hogg	4

Won easily by two lengths.

Time—3m. 58s.

Viceroy led from start to finish, pulling double all the way. Nar-Nar-Goon, from whom great things were expected, was beaten off after going three quarters of a mile. Betting at the start 2 to 1 on Viceroy.

3RD RACE.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Major Crosbie's stable walked over.

4TH RACE.—THE HACKS.—½ mile. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. English and Colonials 12st., Arabs and country-breds 10st. The winner to be put up for auction at Rs. 400. Any surplus to be divided between the owner of the second-horse and the fund.

		st	lb		
Mr Gaye's........c aust g	Pretender	11	11	Owner	1
Capt James's ...c b h	The Screw	10	0	Capt Hogg	2
Mr Simson's .....b a h	Champion	10	0	Capt C	3

Won easily.

Time—58½s.

5TH RACE.—THE NUGGUR DERBY.—1½ mile. Rs. 400 from the fund. For all maiden horses. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Entrance on the 1st June, Rs. 40; on the 1st July, Rs. 80; on the 1st August, Rs. 120. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all starters.

		st	lb		
Major Crosbie's.b w g	Lord Lyon	10	10	Mr Gaye	1
Mr Hick's.........g a h	Fluck	8	13	Syed	2
Major Crosbie's.c a h	The Cob	8	13	Rowjee	3
Mr Davison's .. b aus g	Fiddlehead	10	10	Mr. Healey	4

Won in a canter by two lengths.

Time—2m. 58s.

This appeared to be merely an exercise canter for Lord Lyon, who was held back for the first half mile, and then cantered easily along in front of the other horses for the rest of the way. Fluck struggled gamely to make a race of it, but only proved, if further proof were necessary, how impossible it is to bring Australians and Arabs together at anything like racing weights.

There was very little betting, but Lord Lyon was backed against the field even for small sums, and 2 to 1 was taken several times about Fluck.

SIXTH RACE.—FREE HANDICAP FOR ALL ARABS.—1 mile. Entrance Rs. 30, with Rs. 150 added.

		st	lb		
Capt. Stack's... g a b	Sirmust	9	0	Mr. Gaye	1
Major Chesshyre's g a gall	Mirage	8	3	Chapman	2
„ Crosbie's... g a gall	Electric	9	0	Rowjee	3

Won by two lengths.

Time—1m. 58s.

The light was so bad that it was difficult to see the horses from the Stewards' Stand. Mirage and Sirmust, raced together the whole way, the latter winning easily. Electric, who, I have since heard, was out of sorts, was never in the race. There was no betting. At the lotteries the prices were—Electric, Rs. 385; Mirage, Rs. 110; Sirmust, Rs. 100.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT EGUTPOORA.—The fall of rain at Egutpoora up to the 31st July amounted to 53 inches and 44 cents.

LESSONS IN MAGIC.—Mr. Louis Frank advertises in the *Poona Observer* that he is prepared to give lessons in natural magic during his stay in Poona.

MORVEE STATE.—We hear that Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, one of the presidents of the Boundary Commission, has been appointed Superintendent of Police in the Morvee State, in Kattywar.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday sentenced one Janoo Bhickoo to four months' rigorous imprisonment for embezzling twenty rupees, the property of the Bombay Education Society.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Mombadevy Chowkey, concerning the death of one Bhayee, woman, who had been accidentally drowned in the Mombadevy tank.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday Gunga, woman, was convicted of stealing a pair of armlets belonging to another woman, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REWARD TO A POLICE CONSTABLE.—On Friday last Constable Longdon received ten rupees from the Captain of the ship Sydney Eggers, as a reward for the apprehension of one of his men, who had deserted from the ship.

THE SHIP GOLDEN FLEECE.—Captain Bray, from Boston, for Bombay, with ice, previously reported as having put into Halifax on fire, in the lower hold, has been scuttled, it having been found impossible to extinguish the fire otherwise.

MR. KARSANDAS MADHVADAS.—*Native Opinion* says:—"We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor has exercised the prerogative of mercy, and remitted two years of the hard sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. Karsandas.

BARODA.—We learn that it was on the recommendation of Colonel Barr, Resident at Baroda, that Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, was appointed as Assistant Minister to H. H. Mulharao. We are told that Mr. Khunderao has been paid in advance Rs. 30,000 on account of his salary by the Gaekwar.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—In a paragraph which we published on Friday, giving some details of movements of troops, quoted from the *Poona Observer* without acknowledgment—for which we beg our contemporary's pardon—it was stated that the 60th Foot were to proceed from England to Poona. This should have been the 68th Foot.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Cassum Jamoodeen was charged with assaulting a woman named Assa, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.—He was also charged with committing an assault against the person of Ruma, woman, and was fined fifteen rupees, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment.

LODGE "EASTERN STAR OF INSTRUCTION."—At a numerously-attended half-yearly meeting of the above Lodge, held on Saturday at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, Bro. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Coyajee was re-elected president for the next half year. Wor. Bro. Pestonjee Bezonjee, who visited the Lodge for the first time since his return from England, was received with appropriate honours on the occasion.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Nassick collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July, we learn that the fall of rain was favourable, and that sowing operations had been nearly completed. The public health was generally good. In the talookas of Dindoree and Egutpoora, particularly in the latter, there were a considerable number of cases of cholera. Cattle disease was reported to be slightly prevailing in the Dindoree talooka and petta Jujkherra.

FRACAS ON THE ESPLANADE.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, Ruttoncey Nencey and two others were charged with assaulting or resisting police officers Nos. 38 and 39, while in the execution of their duty, on the Esplanade, on the 11th inst. Mr. Manisty, of the firm of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared on behalf of the defendants. The case arose from some Hindoo youths, who had been bathing in a private well on the Esplanade on Friday afternoon, having been apprehended by the police, when a serious fracas took place. On the application of Mr. Manisty the magistrate postponed the case till this day week.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—*Native Opinion* says:—"Some of our vernacular cotemporaries have been publishing an advertisement from a professional dancing girl, soliciting patronage for a Marathi novel of 175 pages, 8vo., of her own composition. Who is to say after this that female education has not been making mighty progress in India of late? To this may be added the publication of a Marathi dramatic advertisement in the public prints, which in English would run thus?—

> "Grant Road Theatre.
> The Bombay Native Dramatic Club.
> (For ladies, dancing girls, or women whose appointed profession is public dancing and harlotry, and men.)

Really, this is very melancholy; we had no idea that we were getting on quite so fast as that in this Duckland!"

A DISHONEST GHORAWALLA.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, vakeel High Court, prosecuted his ghorawalla, by name Bhagu, for stealing a coat. It appeared from Mr. Vishnu's evidence that the accused was engaged by him on the 5th July last, and received his salary for one month on the 6th instant. On the following morning Bhagu was found to have left Mr. Vishnu's premises, and the coat in question was also found to be missing. Search was made for the ghorawalla, and on Wednesday evening he was brought to Mr. Vishnu's bungalow by a police peon with the missing coat on his person. He acknowledged his guilt, and asked to be forgiven. Before the magistrate the accused admitted having taken away the coat without the owner's permission, and offered to pay the value of it; but Mr. Showell sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and observed that he had a great mind to give him a good flogging, as his dishonesty richly deserved such a punishment. He passed the light sentence only because it was the accused's first offence.

RETURN OF REV. MR. WEATHERHEAD.—We have much pleasure in announcing the return from England of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, of the C. M. S., with Mrs. W., by the steamer yesterday. He will resume the ministerial work connected with the Girgaum Church. Mr. and Mrs. W. return with health greatly improved.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MR. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, we now understand, is the person who was employed in a Government office in the Fort under the name of C. J. Dady. He left Bombay, to be baptized, some years ago; was baptized at Aurungabad by Rev. Jas. Wilson, late of the C. M. S.; but on his return to Bombay does not appear to have connected himself with any missionary body, or to have associated with native Christians. He obtained employment in the office above-mentioned, but forfeited it about a month ago in consequence of having overstaid his privilege leave.—*Id.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY GUARANTEE FUND.—The Bank of Bombay imposes on all its employés the necessity of subscribing to a Mutual Guarantee Fund, against which fund, we understand, are to be charged any losses which the Bank may sustain through the dishonesty of any employé. The principle on which this fund is based we conceive to be most objectionable. Why should honest clerks be compelled to make good embezzlements effected by the dishonest, and why should the careful be made accountable for the deficits of the careless? The Bank has no right whatever to throw such burdens upon its clerks. It seems to us an unworthy dodge. The clerks are compelled to subscribe on pain of dismissal, and some who are just able to support themselves on their salaries are, we fancy, at their wits' end to pay this additional tax. It appears, however, that they have all signed a paper approving of the fund.—*Id.*

SCINDHIA AT SUNKERSETT HOUSE.

ON Saturday night last, His Highness Maharajah Scindhia was invited by Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett to his bungalow at Tardeo, where a party of native gentlemen were present to bid His Highness farewell. The Maharajah and some of his officers drove in Mr. Venayekrao's carriage, drawn by four handsome greys, from his residence opposite the Grant Road Station to Sunkersett House, where they were received with appropriate honours by the host and his friends, and were escorted to the hall. Here they sat about half an hour listening to the songs sung by a dancing-girl. The party then adjourned to the verandah, whence they viewed fire-works which were let off in the spacious grounds attached to the bungalow. His Highness, after spending about an hour, left the bungalow in the same carriage for his own residence. Sunkersett House and its grounds were beautifully illuminated with gas during the evening, and presented a very attractive sight, to see which large crowds of natives thronged the public road. On the occasion of this visit, Mr. Venayekrao presented to His Highness a valuable riding horse.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. MAHARAJAH SCINDHIA.

AFTER a stay of ten days, His Highness Maharajah Scindhia left Bombay yesterday forenoon by the G. I. P. Railway. A detachment of one hundred men of the 19th Regiment were drawn up, with band and colours, within the compound of the Byculla Railway station, and presented arms. On His Highness' arrival, the Maharajah was received at the station by Brigadier-General Stock, Mr. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government, Mr. Venayek Wasudew, Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. V. G. Sunkersett, and others. The station master had done everything to make his Highness and his followers comfortable on the platform while they awaited the arrival of the train from Boree Bunder, and before the train started from Byculla, presented a copy of the "Travellers' Guide" for the Maharajah's edification. His Highness proceeded by the ordinary train to Nassick, where he intends to stay one day, and will thence travel by way of Khundwa, Allahabad, &c., back to his own dominions. During his sojourn in Western India, the Maharajah is said to have made valuable presents of jewels and money to several Hindoo shrines, and to have contributed small sums to one or two educational institutions in Poona. As far as Bombay is concerned, he has, we believe, left behind him no memento to remind the general public of his visit amongst us.

A salute of nineteen guns will be fired this morning in honor of His Highness's departure.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Session Judge, Luxmon Hurry Patell and three others were charged with having on or about the 4th April last, in the Mahim talooka of the Tanna district, committed murder by causing the death of one Dhurma Mahadew. They were convicted, and were sentenced to transportation for life. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice West), on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the accused to be discharged.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP MEDEA, 1,066 tons, Captain Bennett, arrived on the 12th instant from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP PERICLES, 1,122 tons, Captain Cohill, arrived on the 12th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo; taking Mr. James, and five deck as passengers.

THE SHIP MILWALL, 1,165 tons, Captain A. Black, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,386 bales of cotton, 79 bales of wool, 3,362¼ cwts. of linseed, and 582 cwts. of gall.

THE BARQUE SOOLOO, 472 tons, Captain G. Howie, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool with a cargo of 721 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

THE SHIP MADRAS, 1,250 tons, Captain Fleming, arrived on the 12th instant from Glasgow via Galle with a cargo of 1,542 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

HIGH COURT.—14TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

6'6-69 Mr. Judge—Hajee Sulemon Hajee Sojun and others vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Sojun and others—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

563-69 Leathes & Co—Sobhagchund Dowlutchund and another vs Lalchund Premchund and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Part heard.

353-70 Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Laldas Narotumdass vs Luckmeedas Hurrybhoy and others—Thacker and Chalk.

489-70 Keir, Prescot and Winter—Hurgowan Khooshall vs Vykorebai—C Tyabjee.

329-70 Macfarlane and Skipsey—Framjee Cowasjee M. vs. Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee Jussawalla and others—C. Tyabjee.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th Aug, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 12th Aug, 11-40 P.M.; via Russia, 13th Aug, 12 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 12th Aug, 8-40 P.M. America, via Russia, 12th Aug., 7-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

AN adjourned quarterly meeting of the Justices of Peace for the town and island of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. There was a large attendance of Justices. Mr. John Connon, the newly-elected chairman of the Bench, was loudly cheered on taking his seat. The following is a report of the proceedings:—

THE PUBLIC ADMITTED TO THE MEETINGS OF THE BENCH.

Mr. Dunjeebhoy Framjee, at the opening of the meeting, said—With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose that the public be admitted to the meetings of the Bench. At our last meeting a resolution was passed excluding the public from attending; but I doubt not that if you will reconsider the question, you will all agree with me that they should be permitted to attend, provided they will not interfere with the proper conduct of the business of the Bench. I am quite convinced that it is not right we should hold our meetings with closed doors, but that the public should be admitted so as to be cognizant of what is going on.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner—I have a few words to say on this subject. I am very glad to find it admitted that the public do not come here by right, but by permission, so long as they do not attempt to take part in the proceedings. As that is the case I shall be the last to object, and I trust that under our new Chairman, whom we are all glad to see installed here to-day, the public who are permitted will be prevented from taking part in any proceedings that may be going on.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, in taking this chair, to which in your kindness you have invited and appointed me, allow me to thank you cordially for having conferred upon me so great an honour, the highest which I can receive at the hands of my fellow-citizens. I gather from what was so kindly, though too flatteringly, said of me by Justices, both European and native, at your last meeting, when I was not present, that my long standing interest in our municipal affairs was an inducement to you to elect me. It is true that I have always taken a deep interest in our municipal affairs, and while health and strength remain to me to live amongst you, I shall be sure to continue to do so. (Hear, hear.) But latterly, as you are aware, I have filled a public office of some importance in Bombay, and it is a fact that the chairmanship of this Bench was thought for years to fall naturally to the office of Senior Magistrate. In that office one is expected to conduct the business coming before him with an unruffled temper, in all fairness, and with all regard to propriety and decorum. I cannot say that I have realised my own ideal of perfection in those respects, but I am conscious of an honest endeavour to come up to it, and I take that to be the chief reason, if you have shared with me this appreciation of myself, why you have unanimously called me to this chair. (Applause.) It will be my endeavour to bring the same spirit and the same qualities to bear upon the conduct of our proceedings here. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, a word upon that. I think that there is an impression, not only amongst Justices themselves, but also out of doors, that some of the late proceedings at Bench meetings have not been conducted with so much propriety and decorum as they might have been. I would rather not say a word about that. But I wish very much to say this to you, for myself, that no chairman can conduct the business of a meeting in a more orderly and decorous way than the meeting itself is disposed for. I shall endeavour to do my part in assisting to keep order, but without your firm and steady support I know that I cannot do it, so that if between us we fail—which I do not anticipate, and which God forbid—I will take very little of the blame to myself, and throw much of it on you. (Hear, hear.) Nor indeed could I remain to witness scenes of disorder which would bring personal discredit on us all. Why, it is something new if English gentlemen, or gentlemen wherever they may have been born, cannot meet to discuss public affairs to express and to hear expressed with equanimity, though not without interest, every variety of opinion. Gentlemen, we are upon our trial before the public. I do not say that the eyes of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are upon us and our parish politics. But we are the observed of a sufficient number of observers to induce us to be careful and considerate. I ought to apologise perhaps for saying so much to you, but now my mouth is shut, for while in the chair I intend to take no part in your discussions, and none in voting unless I might have to give a casting vote, which would be on the ordinary principle of letting things alone. (Laughter.) I shall devote myself solely to the strict duties of a Chairman, and I count upon your steady support, when all will go well, and we may be happy yet. (Applause.) With respect to the particular subject now before the meeting, I will tell you what I think of it. We are met under a particular Act of the Legislature which has no parallel in Indian or English legislation, and whether or not the public might have a right to attend is a question which I am not prepared to settle. You do not expect legal opinions from me, I believe, when you have as many gentlemen ready and willing to give opinions to which you will attach more value than to mine. But I venture to say for myself that I shall object to be an instrument in excluding the public from our meetings. If our sittings here are analogous to any existing Courts, such as those of Petty Sessions or Quarter Sessions, I may arrive by analogy at some natural and reasonable conclusion. The only Petty Sessions I have ever presided over are the Petty Sessions of Bombay, and we make everybody welcome there. But when the room is full we stop further ingress. I have had the honour of presiding over a Quarter Sessions Court in England, and I fancy the people there would have been very much astonished if I had attempted to kick them out. It was more than I dared to have done. My friend, Mr. Souter, I understand, said at the last meeting that he could not draw any line of distinction, but the only line to be drawn is when the place is full. (Hear, hear.) For my own part I repudiate the responsibility of turning anybody out—(laughter)—and the meeting can decide as it likes.

Mr. Maclean—The public should be admitted so far as they do not interfere with the freedom of debate and the comfort of the Justices. No one can object to the public being present at our meetings, and, if a space were railed off specially for them, I think it would suit everybody.

Dr. Hewlett—As in committees of the House of Commons.

Mr. James Taylor—There is no analogy. Strangers are only admitted there by privilege. The matter should be left to the discretion of the Chairman, who will see that the comfort and convenience of the Justices are not interfered with.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I think there can be no doubt in this matter. I have been in Courts of Justice in England, the size of which was not much larger than this room, and yet the public were not excluded. On the occasion of interesting or sensational trials ingress was barred when the room was full. There is no difficulty in those places, and I submit that there should be none here.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, it is understood, then, that the public are to be admitted so far as is not inconvenient for purposes of business. Those who may be admitted are not to speak, or to make any unnecessary noise, or they may find themselves bundled out "neck and heels." (Laughter.)

THE LEASE OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Chairman—At the last meeting the Municipal Commissioner made a statement respecting the new Municipal buildings, and it was resolved that I should state a case, or see that a case was stated for the opinion of counsel, which I did. I will not say anything about the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the opinions, further than that I suggested, after consultation with the Clerk of the Peace, that he should take the opinion of the Acting Advocate General. Mr. White, as you know, was formerly the standing counsel of the Bench, and I thought it only right that we should invite Mr. Scoble to take the same position if he chose to do so. But he was unwilling to give an opinion; and therefore in my discretion I had the case put before the gentlemen whose names you have seen in the papers to-day. Those opinions perhaps you will consent to take as read, as they have already been published in the newspapers and pretty well circulated.

Captain Baker—When the meeting adjourned the other day, it was with great surprise that I found that the Bench of Justices, who had called upon the Municipal Commissioner to give an explanation about the lease of the Municipal buildings, after having listened to his explanation, deliberately adjourned, although it was not then six o'clock, without stating their opinion as to whether his explanation was satisfactory or not. They passed a resolution requesting you to take the opinion of counsel as to whether we should remain in the buildings which the Municipal Commissioner had taken for us, and whether we were bound to abide by his act. In my opinion that is quite a different subject to the resolution which was brought forward by me, which was not what we were going to do some weeks or years hence, or whenever we may choose, but whether the Municipal Commissioner's explanation had been satisfactory or not. It was due to the Commissioner, after the badgering that he had got on that subject, and it was especially due to the Bench of Justices who were sitting as judges upon him, to have given their decision on that point then and there, without postponing the matter for another fortnight. I am very sure that, owing to the confusion at the adjournment, when the acting Chairman asked whether anybody wished my resolution to be put, he was only heard by one or two people close to him, and he was certainly not heard by the person most interested in the matter,—that is to say, the mover of the resolution. I therefore gave notice to the Clerk of the Peace that I demanded that my resolution should be put before the other business was taken into consideration, but I was informed that there was no necessity for the notice to be given, as it was in the ordinary course of business. Having explained why I am standing up now, I wish to say one or two words with regard to certain mis-statements relative to these offices. We were informed by Major Payne-Barras that one special reason why the lease should not be ratified by the Bench was that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company had taken a large office for Rs. 500 a month.

Major Payne-Barras—They are about to do so. That statement did not refer to their present offices.

Captain Baker—That they were going into new offices, and that they considered Rs. 500 per month a sufficient rental. In the first place there is no comparison whatever between the Agent of a Railway Company, even though he does rule over 400 miles of railway, who has got lots of offices not only in Bombay but in Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, and the Municipal Commissioner, whose establishment, including peons, numbers 339, while that of the B. B. & C. I. is only 126. The former is twice as large as the latter. The fact is, the Municipal Commissioner has got an office where everything is suitable. I think Major Barras is a little mistaken about the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Company.

Major Baras—No, I am not.

Captain Baker—We are told by that gentleman, that Mr. Mathews, the agent of the Company, is a perfect Diogenes—sitting there in his tub all day in the wretched hole that everybody deems it to be.

The Chairman (to Major Barras who was about to speak)—You can have an opportunity of speaking by and bye.

Captain Baker—I have brought with me a plan of the proposed new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and you will see that it compares by no means hardly with the Municipal offices. [The drawing of the proposed offices was here handed round to the Justices.] If that is not a much finer and larger building, and much more handsome architecturally than our new offices, then I do not know anything about architecture or drawing. Major Barras added that it was not yet sanctioned by Government, and that is quite true.

Major Barras—Oh, oh, oh.

Captain Baker—After reading the opinions of counsel on this subject, I must say they appear to me to be in favour of the Municipal Commissioner. If they are not, the only thing he can do, I suppose, is that when the B. B. & C. I. Company move into their new offices, the Municipal Commissioner must move into those vacated by the company, and I only hope the Bench may find their work well done there. I do not think they will. Mr. Green, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Pigot, are of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner was justified in what he has done, and that appears to me to be the most sensible thing to do. Section 21 of the Act clearly points out that he has to provide an office; and even the opinion given by Mr. Anstey, though it appears at first sight to be against the Municipal Commissioner, is really in his favour, because Mr. Anstey's argument was merely this: "We cannot ratify the lease the Municipal Commissioner has signed. Why? Because we have got no power to ratify any lease whatever. We have nothing to do with the Municipal offices. The Municipal offices are by this section 21 to be provided by the Municipal Commissioner, and we cannot interfere with him in any way." But Mr. Anstey says that if the Act does not give the Municipal Commissioner the power to take the lease for ten years it gives him the power to take an office day by day; therefore if he has done anything wrong, it is a matter between himself and the Legislative Council, and not the Bench. It is his business to provide an office, and he has provided one; and if Mr. Anstey's opinion be correct, which I do not think it is—(The Commissioner—Hear, hear)—if Mr. Crawford choose to take an office day by day at a rental of Rs. 3,000 per diem, we could not say a word against it.

Major Barras—Provided it was within the Budget grant.

Captain Baker—I thought it necessary to make these few remarks, because it is rather an unusual thing for one resolution to have been put to the Bench, and another on the same subject to have been postponed for a fortnight. I should have much preferred that my resolution had been put before the Bench the other day, but as that could not be, I trust you will now allow the Bench to decide whether Mr. Crawford's explanation was satisfactory or not. I say nothing about what we are going to do when the lease ends, but I think he has done the best for the city, and if we find we can do better then will be the time to change our opinion in the matter. (Applause.) The resolution I wish to have brought before the meeting is as follows:—

> That this Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner, and now confirms his action in the matter of the lease.

Mr. Shepherd seconded the proposition.

The Chairman ruled that the motion was in order—this being an adjourned and not a special meeting—and could be put.

Major Barras—May I address a few observations? I am not in order, because I have already spoken on this subject. I have a few remarks to make, but as I corrected Captain Baker as he went on, there can be very little for me to say. (Laughter.) I only say that Mr. Matthews, the agent of the B. B. & C. I. Company, said to me that we were paying a thousand a month for our offices, and that a thousand a month, if capitalized, would build us a very handsome office. Then the conversation went on a little further, and it turned out that there were other offices available at Rs. 500 a month. As the conversation went further, we came on to the Municipal offices, and it was understood that Mr. Crawford had entered into a ten years' lease—a ten years' purchase lease as I call it, or at most a twelve years' purchase lease. As regard the purchase of property in England you generally buy on a 25 or 30 years' lease; therefore I thought, after a little enquiry, that this bargain of Mr. Crawford's was not exactly what it ought to be. That was how the conversation turned, and then Mr. Matthews said the rent the company were paying would, if capitalized, suffice for the erection of that beautiful building, a drawing of which you have just seen. I shall be only too glad to see it erected, but I don't think anybody here will live to see it. That's all.

Mr. Narayen Wasodewjee—I think there is some misapprehension with regard to Captain Baker's resolution. As I understood at the time Mr. Rimington proposed an amendment to that resolution, which I seconded, and as I understand one of the rules of these meetings is that whenever an amendment is carried by a large majority the original proposition falls to the ground. The Bench felt most anxious to know whether the Municipal Commissioner could commit this Bench to an expenditure for the next ten years. I do not see at all that the case of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is analagous with that of the Municipality. The company have, I believe, a capital of 9 millions, whereas this Municipality is burdened with a debt of 30 lakhs. As I understand Act II. of 1865 the Municipal Commissioner exercises his powers under the Budget, and it is competent to this Bench at any time, without any restriction whatever, to object to any and every item in the Budget if they like. Last year we allowed the Commissioner to collect Rs. 2,300 on account of office rent for the various departments, and it is entirely in our own discretion whether we choose to vote Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,300, or any other sum for that purpose, and it is for us to say whether the Municipal Commissioner can bind this Bench for the next ten years. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt about it. There is not a single Justice here who can say that Mr. Crawford had any private reason for entering into this agreement with Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia. When I seconded Mr. Rimington's resolution, I said we felt sure that Mr. Crawford had acted in all good faith and with the best intentions. But that is not the point. The question is, whether the Bench, with an insolvent exchequer, can with any sense of duty bind itself down to an expenditure in rent alone of 3½ lakhs within the next ten years? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. F. Rimington—In some of the remarks which fell from Captain Baker, I must say I do not concur with him. I understood him to say the Bench could pass his resolution confirming what the Commissioner has done, and yet take no steps as regards the lease itself. That appears to me to be an erroneous idea. Whether that resolution will be accepted or not by the Justices I cannot say, but I must say that, so far as I am concerned, I am not prepared at the present moment to give my adhesion to it. (Hear, hear.) The question is a very important one, and I am quite satisfied—as I believe the majority if not all the members of this Bench without exception are satisfied—that Mr. Crawford has in this matter acted as honourably as he has done in this everything else while performing his duties as Municipal Commissioner. This town is very much indebted to Mr. Crawford, and that debt will always be acknowledged. But, sir, that is not the question. The question is whether, first, the Bench, is bound by this lease? That has not yet been determined; and the second question is one which very much follows upon the first, and it is—is the arrangement a satisfactory one? To my mind it is not. (Hear, hear.) I think Mr. Crawford in making this arrangement has not been so successful as he hoped. A paper was laid before the meeting when we were last here—a sort of analysis of the large buildings which have been erected in Bombay during late years, and the amount of rent paid for each. There is one building especially which stands in the same position as that which the Municipality occupies. I allude to the French Bank, and I do not think any one—not even Captain Tulloch, who requires so much room—can say there is not enough room in the French Bank for the proper and efficient performance of the duties of the several departments of the Municipality. I cannot conceive that anybody will go so far as to say that there is not enough room nor light there. This building was erected for the special purpose of being occupied by the French Bank, and the rent is only Rs. 1,600 a month. Although I give Mr. Crawford all credit for the arrangement he has described as being in his opinion beneficial to the Bench, I still say I do not think he made so good an arrangement as he probably supposed it would turn out. As there are several large public buildings likely to be vacated in a few months, which could be fitted up for a very small sum, I think the arrangement is not satisfactory. But with reference to the other building, the French Bank, there would be quite ample accommodation for us, and the rent amounts to only one-half of what we are to pay during the next ten years.

A Justice—It is only half the size.

Mr. Rimington—It is quite large enough.

The Municipal Commissioner—It is not.

Mr. Rimington—There is more than sufficient room there for the various offices of the Municipality, and in the present position of the Municipality I do not think we can afford to pay the heavy rent required for the building at present occupied. It ought not to be a question between the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner. If the Bench give the Municipal Commissioner—as they ought to do—credit for what he had done, that is, for making what he believes to be a satisfactory arrangement—if this Bench is not compelled to continue the occupation of those premises and pay so high a rent for the next ten years, we ought not to bind ourselves to it now. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. M. Maclean—Mr. Rimington has told the Bench what it ought not to do; but he has not told us what we ought to do. (Hear, hear.) Well, are we to go out of this building and leave ourselves adrift? I think that is the substance of the opinion given by Mr. Anstey, and that is an opinion which I shall be very sorry indeed to see the Bench acting upon. The Chairman has explained that, in the first instance, it was intended to get the opinion of the Advocate General on the subject, and, as that could not be got, he went to Mr. Anstey; but in doing so, I think he neglected one precaution, which he might have taken. I am not myself a sportsman, but I believe it is usual when you have one wild elephant to couple with him two tame ones to keep him in order, and our Chairman only provided one. (Laughter.) And I think that Mr. Anstey has given an opinion which it would be really impossible for the Bench to act upon without finding itself left adrift without any house whatever. Mr. Anstey sketches out a plan of policy for us. He tells us that the Bench has no power to enter into any lease whatever, and that we are only administering a fund as trustees, and that what we ought to do is immediately to throw over this lease and go into the High Court and refuse to be bound to Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee in any way whatever. If we do not accept this scheme, then he says we shall all be individually liable to the ratepayers, who can bring actions against us in the High Court. Now here is a prospect of litigation to go on for ever. (Laughter.) For my part, I objected altogether at the last meeting to refer this question to counsel, because I think it ought to be decided by the Bench, and because I have no doubt that you have only to put the case in different ways to get as many different opinions as there are counsel in Bombay. (Hear, hear.) But to go into the particulars of what Mr. Anstey says here about the lease, the great point he dwells upon is that clause 21, which is the important clause here, only requires the Municipal Commissioner to provide a book for parties to enter complaints. The section says—"The Municipal Commissioner shall, out of the Municipal Fund, provide and keep an office within the city;" and then it goes on to say, "and shall at such office keep open a book, in which shall be entered all complaints." Well, surely, that is quite a separate provision. Does Mr. Anstey mean to say the only object of this clause is to provide a sentry-box where the Commissioner can keep a book open for any complaints which the rate-payers wish to make? Is that the use to which Mr. Crawford is to put one of his ornamental lamp posts by building a tent round it? I think that no reasonable man can suppose that it was the intention of the Legislature, in creating a Corporation with half a dozen different departments and 339 clerks, and in giving the Municipal Commissioner full executive power to carry out the works contemplated by the Act, to provide that he should be left without any house whatever. If Mr. Anstey's construction of this section be correct, and if it be the case that, in no other part of the Act, is there any provision made for the house accommodation of the Municipality, then I say that the whole thing is left entirely in the power of the Municipal Commissioner, who by one of the clauses has full executive authority to carry out the purposes of the Act; and unless this section provides that he shall keep a proper office for the business of the Municipality, then I say it is left entirely in his discretion as to how he shall obtain that office. Now, there is another point. Everybody will admit that it is very difficult indeed for a great Municipality like this to obtain suitable offices in Bombay. They are not to be met in every street or in every garret in which you can stow away the B. B. and C. I. Railway, or anything of that kind—(laughter)—we want a building which will do credit to the town, and in which the municipal business can be conducted properly and with comfort to the municipal officers. Well, is it at all probable that the Municipality would be able to obtain such offices in Bombay without making an agreement to take them for more than a year; and, if it is probable, is it desirable? Is it desirable that this Municipality should give notice to all the houseowners in Bombay that it is only in a position to take a house *de die in diem*, and that it is liable to be turned out at an hour's notice, and to be told to clear out all its books and furniture in the course of a single day? Surely there is a reasonable as well as a legal interpretation to be put upon this Act. Surely, if it gives us power to enter into contracts for several years, it must give us power to engage for some years any house which may suit us. So much for the legal point. And I think the opinion of Mr. Green and Mr. Macpherson ought to carry a good deal of weight with it. I do not say any thing about Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee or anybody else; I am only sorry that as different opinions of counsel were taken, Mr. Crawford did not get a counsel's opinion as to his position also—(a laugh)—but Mr. Crawford has honourably and fairly left his own work to stand for itself, and we are to judge him on what he has done. To pass from the legal point. Mr. Narayen Wassodew, when he got up just now, said he should oppose the lease because he thought it was not advantageous—that Mr. Crawford had not on the whole done what was allowable in the present disorganised state of the municipal finances, and that as the Municipality is bankrupt, we ought not to contract for a number of years to pay a high rent. But surely that is inconsistent with the fact that, at last Budget meeting, the Bench actually voted an amount for rent very nearly the same as Mr. Crawford proposes now to pay.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee and Mr. Narayen Wassodew observed that that was only for one year.

Mr. Maclean—No doubt, but, however bankrupt we may be, do you suppose we are going to break up altogether? Surely whether bankrupt or rich, we are to go on for a number of years, and the point to consider is, is this a reasonable rent which we shall have to pay, for we shall have to pay rent whether bankrupt or not?

Mr. Narayen Wassodew—Rents are depreciating every year.

Mr. Maclean—That may be so: I am not discussing that point. I only say that the Justices at last meeting voted Rs. 2,400 as a fair monthly rent for the Municipality to pay, and that since then Mr. Crawford has brought the police into the municipal building, which makes a great difference in his favour. Then there is another thing. I think on looking over the lease the Justices will find that it is quite possible for us to determine the lease in a way very favourable to ourselves, for there is power reserved in the lease for the Justices, on giving notice to the lessor, to buy the whole property at a price to be fixed by arbitration; and surely, even if we had to pay the price at which Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee values his property, even if we had to pay 4 lakh of rupees, bankrupt as we are, our credit is not so bad that we cannot succeed in raising on the security of that house money to buy it up altogether. That would reduce the rent to Rs. 20,000 a year, and I do not think anybody would dispute that that would be a very fair and reasonable rent to pay. And that is the course which I would advocate. As comparisons are made with other offices, I may say I have heard within the last few days that the G. I. P. Railway Company is in treaty for an office for Rs. 2,000 a month or over, and, if that is so, I do not think it can be fairly contended that the Municipality would be paying too much if it paid £2,000 a year for rent, especially for this building erected on a regular plan and specially for its offices. I do not know if Captain Baker is going to persevere with his motion, or whether it is regularly before the meeting?

The Chairman said he had understood that when Mr. Rimington's resolution was carried, it was not in the nature of an amendment upon Captain Baker's resolution, but a substantive motion, and he thought the Chairman must have understood, as he did, that Captain Baker's proposal was withdrawn. The resolution which the Bench had adopted had become a substantive motion, and they had got the opinion of counsel, and the Bench had now to decide something as to the lease; and if Captain Baker could not put forward his proposal now, some other Justice could propose it.

Captain Baker—My resolution was not withdrawn; I was not even asked to do so.

Mr. James Taylor moved that the consideration of the opinions of counsel be postponed till a special meeting might be held for that purpose, as he considered that these having just been put before them, they were not in a position to discuss them. It was highly creditable, he thought, to the Chairman that he had put such an excellent case before counsel. He would therefore move that the consideration of the lease——

Mr. Maclean (interrupting)—Permit me to say that I interrupted my speech to ask the Chairman a question.

The Chairman said he hoped they would bear with him if he was wrong, but he ventured to think that Captain Baker's motion not having been put at last meeting, and not having been withdrawn, was now properly before the meeting.

Mr. W. M. Wood rose to a point of order, but

The Chairman said—I really do not think that I ought to accept any further guidance on the point, and Mr. Maclean, I beg to say, is in possession of the house.

Mr. Maclean—I have scarcely anything further to say. I was going to propose a motion of my own, but now that it has been ruled that Captain Baker's resolution is properly before the meeting, I shall vote for it. We have had the lease before us for a fortnight, and ought to have been able to form a judgment on it by this time, and I shall vote that, under the circumstances, the Commissioner has got his offices on fair terms, considering that by a provision in the lease we are able to buy up the property whenever we like, which I think ought to be done.

Mr. Wood—I was going to remark that however the point of order may be settled, the meeting is taken by surprise by this subject being brought before us to-day. It is quite proper no doubt, but nevertheless the general feeling is surprise. And now that you have decided that the resolution may be put, I beg to second the motion that the consideration of the question be deferred. I think this topic should be deferred to some other day, and I think it is a great pity that so much time has been wasted.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he entirely agreed with what Mr. Taylor had proposed. These opinions had only been promulgated that day, and he was sure the Justices had not been able to read them and take them into their earnest consideration, so that they could not now pass a deliberate opinion on the lease. It was but fair that the Justices should have sufficient time to consider these opinions and mature their ideas on the subject. There had been no official communication of these opinions to the Justices till the meeting was held, and all the Justices did not subscribe to the public papers, and some had had no time to look at the document.

Captain Baker said he had no objection to the consideration of this subject being adjourned till next meeting; on the contrary, he would be happy that it should be so, because then a greater number of Justices would be able to give their opinion on it.

Mr. Forbes said there was one important point, and that was, under what section of the Act the Bench had power to purchase the office?

The Commissioner said section 235 gave the power.

Mr. Forbes—I do not see that that section at first sight gets us out of the dilemma at all. I fancy we should find ourselves in this position, that we had determined to accept the lease with the intention of purchasing the property, and would require to go to Government for a new Act to enable us to purchase the property, and should probably not get the Act, and therefore we should be saddled with this very heavy rent. And even supposing Government allowed us the Act, the valuation of the property would probably go upon the fact that the property was entitled to this high rental for ten years, and upon that base their estimate. (Hear, hear.) On that principle, I believe, all the property of the Municipality was valued some short time ago, so that the Municipality could not well object to the same principle being acted upon in this case; and I therefore cannot see that the idea of purchasing the property will at all assist us in getting out of the difficulty. As to whether it is a favourable bargain which has been made by the Municipal Commissioner, I have said before that I have two very strong reasons for thinking that it was not, and everything that has since occurred tends to confirm that opinion. The first reason was that it was illegal, and we have the opinion of two able counsel that it was illegal, and I do not see that because a different case has been set before other counsel we should be influenced in any way by that circumstance. Then the other reason is that the bargain is unfavourable, and the more we talk and the more information we get on the subject, the more confirmed I for one am in the opinion that our bargain is a very unfavourable one. (Hear, hear.) And I do not think Captain Baker gives the Bench much credit for common sense when he proposes that, after referring the question to counsel, and before considering the position in which we stand, and with that opinion in our hands, we should stultify ourselves by at once confirming the proceedings regarding which we have been seeking for advice. I think it would be perfectly ridiculous for us now to pass a vote of approbation on the lease after being advised by counsel that the lease is illegal. And as to the explanation of the Commissioner being satisfactory, I may point out that we have not yet heard how all the rental which we are bound to pay is to be supplied. We have only voted a certain part of it, and although Mr. Crawford has spoken several times on the subject, he has not yet explained how the margin between the amount voted by the Bench and the rental claimed by Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee will be found. I was under the impression that the Municipality were at least going to give up the premises at Mazagon, but I understand now that no such intention is entertained, and that the removal of Mr. Souter's department to the Esplanade is merely a matter of show or convenience, and that it has effected no saving, or at least nothing further than Rs. 75 a month. I hope the Bench will not stultify itself by now approving of a proceeding which they have just been advised is wrong.

The Commissioner—I shall not detain you very long, gentlemen, because Captain Baker has consented to the adjournment, and for my part I am very glad also that the question is to be adjourned, because, though I am certain that this resolution would be carried in this meeting, I am perfectly sure that the more the matter is talked about the greater will be the majority in favour of Captain Baker's resolution. We have just heard Mr. Forbes saying he had yet to learn how it was that the margin between the sum voted by the Bench and the actual cost of the lease is to be met. Now, it is clear that Mr. Forbes cannot have read the paper circulated at last meeting, because here it is all clearly set down. The rent voted was not for a particular building, but for all the different offices, including the police office; and the direct saving, as I have shown in that statement, at the present moment by taking the new office is Rs. 227 a month. The whole thing is provided for in the Budget, and there is that saving, and in future there will be a further saving of Rs. 150 a month, so that we have kept within the Budget, and the margin that Mr. Forbes is so anxious about is absorbed, and instead of it there will be a direct saving. Mr. Rimington—and I thank him for what he said regarding me—referred to the French Bank as being a magnificent place and very suitable. Now, I take leave to entirely differ with him on that subject. The area is little more than half that of our offices, and I say, after having seen the building and being aware of what accommodation is required for ourselves, that the building is not nearly large enough for us, and is not suitable for us. And I can say on the authority of the manager of the French Bank that the arrangement was a very exceptional one made under exceptional circumstances, which I am not at liberty to mention, but which were well known to many merchants here, and which compelled the owner to give the lease at a very much lower rate than he might have got if he had had means to build himself. With reference to the opinions of counsel, I may add that it is preposterous and unreasonable to say that a Corporation, which has power to buy and sell property, has no legal power to lease it. (Hear, hear.) The thing is unreasonable and inconsistent. Surely the greater includes the less. And I may tell you that another counsel, Mr. Mayhew, has added his opinion to that of Mr. Green and Mr. Macpherson. I think it is clear that any attempt to impugn the validity of this lease will be simply to involve the Justices in legal proceedings of great magnitude, and I am sure the Bench will in future find that what I have done has been done to the great advantage of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forbes—Was the saving to which you alluded just now a saving which was stated at the last Budget meeting?

The Commissioner replied in the affirmative, and said everything had been down in black and white; Mr. Forbes had only to read it, if he would take the trouble.

The Chairman then put the motion which had been moved by Mr. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Wood—

> That the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's statement of facts and the opinion of counsel concerning the lease of the present Municipal office be deferred to an adjourned meeting, or the next special general meeting at the discretion of the Chairman.

If the Justices chose they could get through the business now on the paper, and then there would only remain whatever any patriotic gentleman might choose to bring forward before the next Special general meeting over and above that it would be his (the Chairman's) duty to bring forward.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried.

THE VEHAR DAMS.

The Chairman said that the next business to be considered was the report of the Municipal Engineer regarding the repairs to the Vehar dams.

The Commissioner observed that he thought the report, having been printed, might be taken as read; but if anybody had anything to say that he, (the Commissioner,) had undertaken without the sanction, he should be happy to reply to them.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—With reference to the repairs to the Vehar dams I should like to ask the Executive Engineer what additional funds he calculates will be required to put these dams in a state of good and sound repair?

Captain Tulloch—I have not made an estimate as yet, but I can give it you before the next meeting.

Mr. Nowrojee—Can you form a rough idea?

Captain Tulloch—No; I cannot.

Mr. Nowrojee—Well, sir, I have a few remarks to make upon the subject of this elaborate report.

The Chairman—Do you propose to conclude with a motion, Mr. Nowrojee?

Mr. Nowrojee—I am not prepared to say at present.

The Chairman—Well, the Municipal Commissioner has laid before us this report, and we are not going to have a miscellaneous conversation about it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—You think unless a Justice has a motion to make——

The Chairman—Or is speaking to a motion. There is nothing before the meeting now but this report.

Mr. Nowrojee—You think it is not competent to make any remarks—(laughter)—on that unless one makes a motion? (Laughter.)

The Chairman—If you conclude with a motion, of course you can speak. You can move that the meeting can adjourn or anything you like, but there must be something before the meeting. You might then give us your views about the dams, which would be very entertaining, no doubt; but you must speak to a motion. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney—Then I propose that the report be received.

Mr. Nowrojee—I beg to second that. (Laughter.) Now I hope I am in order in making a few remarks upon the report. (Laughter.) It appears from that report that the state of the dams were found, or at all events one of them was found, to be in a very leaky and bad state as far back as December or January last, and that a committee assembled to examine its condition and the extent of the injury. The committee made a report, but until allusion was made to the assembling of that committee and its report, as well as Captain Tulloch's report, which has only recently been submitted to the Bench, the Bench had no knowledge whatever as to that examination, or the report of the gentlemen who went to examine the dams, and this was more than six or seven months ago. After that committee assembled and made their report several meetings of this Bench were held, but the subject was not brought forward at all, and no reference was made to the Bench upon any occasion; and I believe I am correct in saying that repairs, owing to the emergency of the case, were begun and carried on without any reference whatever being made to the Bench. Now, sir, I do not think that is treating the Bench fairly. It was the duty of the Executive Engineer, as soon as any dangerous leak was found in the Vehar dam, to take the earliest opportunity of bringing the matter to the notice of the Bench, and the opinions of the committee who examined it should also have been laid before the Bench at the earliest possible time, as well as the estimate of outlay required to repair the dam; but months and months were allowed to elapse, and the Bench was kept in ignorance, in fact the very existence of the Bench was ignored altogether for a long time. That, sir, I do not consider to be a fair proceeding, and I for one cannot approve of it. I think, sir, it was the duty of the Executive Engineer as soon as he discovered any such extensive injury to the Vehar dams he should have taken the earliest possible opportunity of laying the matter before the Bench, and reported what steps he recommended should be adopted, and what the outlay would be; but that was not done for a long time. Only a few months ago when the revised Budget was brought forward, we were then told that Rs. 90,000 was required to put the dams in a proper state of repair, but even that amount has been exceeded by the report of the Executive Engineer. If the amount sanctioned was Rs. 90,000 before the money was spent, and the Executive Engineer found that owing to particular circumstances, or to an error he had made as to the amount of money required to repair the dams, he found the Rs. 90,000 was not sufficient, he should have come to the Bench and asked for a larger grant; but that he did not do. As far as I understand it, he has exhausted Rs. 90,000 without the authority of the Bench and without mentioning it to the Bench. I don't think he was justified in ignoring the Bench, and not reporting from time to time as he ought to have done. There is one other point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Bench, and that is, sir, the passage in the report of the Executive Engineer, in which he says there was some important work laid down and sanctioned in the original plan upon which the Vehar Lake was constructed, and that plan was deviated from, and to that he attributes the leakage and the late bad state of the dams. The leakage then, it would appear, is due to the original faulty construction of the dams, and that he attributes directly to the action of the Government Engineer; he reports, I believe, that the Government Engineer originally allowed the defective plan of construction to be carried out.

Captain Tulloch—I should like to know where you find that.

Mr. Nowrojee—I think I gather that from your report, sir.

Captain Tulloch—You must have misunderstood the report then. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—I have not the report at hand now; if you think you have not reported that, I should like to hear from you what you have reported. ("Oh, oh," and loud laughter.)

Captain Tulloch—I decidedly say that I have made no statement whatever to that effect.

Mr. Nowrojee—You have not stated in your report that this leakage is attributable to faulty construction of the dam? (Laughter; and a Voice—"That is another matter altogether.")

Captain Tulloch—That is not the point at all. I have not thrown any blame on any Government officer.

Mr. Nowrojee—You have stated that Government officers allowed and sanctioned that that should be done in another way.

Captain Tulloch—I have not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—At all events you reported that it was owing to original faulty construction that this leakage resulted. I am correct in that, sir. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Quite so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrojee—And that being so, and Government having insisted upon the Municipality paying a large sum of money and paying the whole cost of the bill, I submit it to the Bench whether it is not advisable to go to Government and say that it is owing to the original faulty construction of the Vehar lake that the Municipality has been subjected to the expense it has since incurred, inasmuch as the work was constructed under the superintendence of Government engineers. (Hear, hear.) I submit that we should ask Government to allow us to deduct out of the instalments payable for the Vehar lake the amount we have had to pay to make good the damage. (Hear, hear.) I only throw this out as a suggestion, which perhaps the Bench may think it desirable for the rate-payers to take up.

The Commissioner—I unfortunately missed a great deal of what Mr. Nowrojee said, but I think what he stated was that no notice had been given to the Bench of the necessity of immediately repairing the Vehar lake dams.

Mr. Nowrojee—What I said was that no notice was given at the proper time.

The Commissioner—It is very much to be regretted that we have not got some one to post up the members of the Bench on the various subjects which are to be discussed just before the meetings are held; our memories are so short. It so happens that on 7th December, two days after the dam was discovered to be leaky, there was a meeting of the Bench at which I reported the fact. Mr. Crawford here read from the report of what he said in reporting the leak, on which occasion he laid before the Bench the following letter:—

> From the Exec. Engineer, Municipality, to the Commissioner.
> Bombay, 5th December 1870.
>
> SIR,—Although you are perfectly aware of the state of No. 2 dam of the Vehar Lake from your recent inspections of the work, I think it will be well for me to place on record the facts in connection with the leak lately discovered.
>
> On Saturday, the 26th November, in the evening, it was for the first time ascertained for a fact that water was escaping through the dam. On Sunday morning I drove out and examined the position of the leak carefully, and came to the conclusion that the level of the point where the water issued was about 10 or 12 feet below the present surface of the Lake, and probably not more than 50 ft. from the eastern end of the dam. The clearance of the brushwood and reeds at the bottom of the embankment has shown that the leak is not confined to the spot where it was first discovered, but that water is escaping in ten or twelve different places, the total discharge being about equivalent to a stream two feet wide and one inch deep.
>
> Not a moment was lost in setting about the repair of the dam, and already the measures taken have produced a marked effect, and I have no doubt whatever that the leak will be soon effectually stopped. There is nothing to suggest any immediate danger. It is impossible to estimate accurately what the repairs may cost, but roughly speaking Rs. 30,000 should suffice.—I have, &c.,—H. TULLOCH, Capt. R.E., Executive Engineer Municipality, Water Works Department.

I laid the letter on the table. I submit that that was the very best information I could give at that time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—The proceedings of the committee were not reported to the Bench at all events. "(Order," and loud laughter.)

The Chairman—We are only wasting time in a desultory conversation; if Mr. Nowrojee has anything special to bring forward in regard to this matter, he can do so at a future meeting. At present it is proposed that the report be received and laid on the table.

Dr. Blaney—I would ask the Executive Engineer whether we have now the security of a safe supply of water that we should have. Any interference with our water supply would be a very serious matter, a very serious matter indeed—I mention it twice over—for the city. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Tulloch—Do you ask with regard to these two dams?

Dr. Blaney—No; the whole three and the pipe.

Captain Tulloch—Certainly I am not in a position to answer that question.

Dr. Blaney—Then you cannot say that the lake is safe?

The Chairman—It is not quite fair to ask that.

Dr. Blaney—I think that those members of the Bench who have been up there must have had the fact impressed upon their minds that we have not the requisite security. There still may be a very heavy expenditure before long. When any leak is discovered, all that the Commissioner can do is to come before the Bench and say that a leak has been discovered, and the Municipality must pay the expenses, as on this occasion. If it was an accidental circumstance, it would be our misfortune. If the puddle is bad—the quality of it bad—it is inevitable that we cannot safely depend on the water works, which are the life of the city, and the best thing we enjoy under the Municipality. The Engineer has told us that he found no puddle trench, but instead quicksand and road metal. As age shows defects, we know that day after day and year after year the dams will be deteriorating, and we do not know what the end will be. There is one point I will mention in connection with the construction of these dams; it is said they do not go deep enough and that the earthwork is bad. That a work like that should give way need surprise nobody; the only wonder is that it did not give way before. Now, I think with Mr. Nowrojee that there is very good cause for going to Government in this matter. We paid Rs. 17,50,000 to Government for value received, and we paid it upon unsound work, and I think therefore that we have good reason for going to Government with a request for some compensation. Next year we may have to pay many lakhs more on account of further leaks owing to faulty construction. And if you look at Captain Tulloch's report you will see that the discharge pipe can scarcely be got at. It may leak through a crack, corrosion, or friction, and then the supply of water to the city would be cut off. That would be the greatest calamity that could happen to Bombay. A pipe should be placed where it can be got at any moment. I beg to move that this report be referred to a select committee, and we can afterwards go to Government with some reasonable remonstrance, and a very respectful prayer that some recompense should be given to us for the expenses we have incurred, and are still likely to incur, from the faulty construction of the dams. (Hear, hear.) I think really that in honesty and justice the Government should be held liable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ormiston then said—I could not hear what Dr. Blaney said very distinctly, but I think he proposed a vote of thanks to the committee for making their report on the dams, and if that is so, I beg to thank Dr. Blaney for doing so. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) In the *Times of India* we have read about our picnic to the lake—about extravagant equipages and the sumptuous breakfast as it has been called, but all I can say is that it caused me to get up at three o'clock in the morning, which I consider a most unholy hour for getting up—(laughter)—and an hour that I dislike very much to rise at. We went up to the lake, not in a very magnificent carriage, and when we got there we did not enjoy a very sumptuous breakfast; in fact, it consisted of nothing more than cold water, a couple of eggs, and a piece of bread, so that it cannot be said to have been a very expensive trip. However, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee having remarked upon the enormous expense, I would ask why has nothing been said about payment for the professional opinions of the committee. Nothing has been said about that, and you cannot expect professional men to go to Coorla or elsewhere and give the benefit of their lifelong experience for nothing. (Laughter.) This is all intended as a joke, but seriously I think the Bench should thank Captain Tulloch for the very moderate report he has written upon the Vehar dams. There is nothing in it exaggerated, but on the contrary I think he has missed one point, which is the point we must look at now. I think that during the dry season the puddle dam must be completed, but the most difficult thing will be the pipe. Now, I will try to explain—I could do it better upon a blackboard, but I will endeavour to do it orally—the danger that there is in connection with this pipe, and it is this: that there has been, for several years probably, a leakage through the dam at the supply pipe, and it is certain the leakage is not at the top, and it is equally certain it is at the bottom, of the pipe. You cannot have water running even on a hard rock without the rock being gradually worn away. And although no perceptible amount of mechanical deposit has been found in the water, there is no doubt in my mind that a small quantity is coming through from under the pipe, and that there is a considerable cavity under it. Some time or other the pipe must break, and then there will the whole pressure of the Vehar water scouring through the aperture in the earth. Mr. Ormiston concluded by recommending the Bench to spare no expense in carrying out the repairs on the plan Captain Tulloch had commenced, and to consider well the scheme which Captain Tulloch intended to bring forward for a separate outfall. It might be many years before new water works could be ready, and he thought no means should be neglected to render secure the present dams at a reasonable expense.

Captain Tulloch—Regarding what Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has said, that I should have brought the matter of the repairs to the Vehar dam before the Bench, I think you will agree with me that I should be in a false position in doing so. That is not my duty at all. I shall give you information whenever you want it, but the man who should bring forward everything regarding the Municipality is of course the Commissioner, and he has already explained to you that he did bring forward the circumstances of the Vehar dams. Mr. Nowrojee has asked me for an estimate. If I give one I must allow a very large margin in order to be on the safe side. I believe really and honestly that I have got the work done in the best possible way. If I had called for contracts, the contractors would have asked for 50 or 100 per cent. over what the work would probably cost, as we could not have told them what kind of soil they would find below. Every contractor at home when he takes a risky work allows an enormous margin. I thought it better to carry it out under my own eye and pay the contractors a reasonable profits on their expenditure. Dr. Blaney has suggested that we should go before Government at once as to the Vehar dams; I should be very glad indeed, but I have a great many more facts to lay before you regarding the dams which I hope soon to bring forward. I hope in a short time to bring out my water supply report, and I think that will open the eyes of the Bench a good deal regarding the construction of the Vehar dams, and then will be the best time to go before Government. At present we have only a pamphlet on the subject. I have given you all the facts I can lay before you at present, but you shall shortly have a longer report. Then Dr. Blaney asked me, could I be responsible for the safety of the dams. Even regarding the dams I have repaired I could not take the responsibility. I have done the best I can for you. As to the puddle, it is the best the country affords, but still it is inferior. I think there is leakage even under the dams, for we have gone in every instance right down to the surface of the original ground, and as there is leakage there I cannot be answerable for the safety of the dams. Regarding Mr. Ormiston's remarks I will just say this. I will say that it is very fortunate indeed that the mistake was not made here that is often made at home, and that the pipe was not lying on the embankment. I am very glad to say it lies on the rock, or masonry built on the rock, but I think it is very probable, as Mr. Ormiston says, that there must be an amount of silt through the leak, and the longer it continues the larger the cavity will grow.

The Chairman then put the motion as follows:—

> That the report by the Executive Engineer on the Vehar Lake dams be received and laid on the table.

which was carried unanimously.

The remainder of the proceedings (chiefly a long discussion on the report of Mr. W. Martin Wood's Committee as to the financial state of the Municipality when the Commissioner took charge) will be published to-morrow.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 13th July.

THE Ameer has now resolved, in consultation with Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, that at present Yacoob Khan should remain at Cabul with the Ameer, and his younger brother, Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan, should be appointed Governor of Herat, and Nazir Bahadur Khan, a trusted agent of Yacoob Khan, his Ayoob Khan's naib.

Re-assuring letters on the part of the Ameer and Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan have been given to Shah Murd Khan and Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan, for Shahghasee Attaoollah Khan, Shah Pussund Khan, and Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, to the effect that as the faults of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan have been forgiven, the misdoings of all his adherents have also been pardoned, and that the above three officers should, therefore, return to Cabul without feeling any anxiety. Shah Murd Khan and Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan have been instructed to go to Herat, and, after re-assuring the above three officers, to send them to Cabul; also to report whether, in their opinion, it is desirable that the troops at Herat should be transferred to Cabul or Candahar, in order that a detachment may be sent from Furra to relieve them. These two officers left Cabul to-day by order of the Ameer for Herat, via the Hazarajat.

Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan has been sent from Candahar to Cabul under a guard of two cavalry troops and two companies of infantry. The Ameer, therefore, sent yesterday two troops of cavalry from Cabul to Ghuznee for the relief of the above guard, and to bring the Sirdar to Cabul.

The adherents of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, who have hitherto been in confinement at Cabul, have now been realeased.

17th July.

The adherents of Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob have also had their confiscated property restored to them, and Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan alone is now in imprisonment. Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan will arrive in Cabul to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow, under arrest, and with irons on his legs, and the Ameer has given orders that he should be brought in the same state to durbar in day-light, in order that it may be a warning to others. Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan has reported to the Ameer that Meer Alum Khan, Governor of Kayn, having causelessly become disquietened by the presence of the troops at Furrah, has commenced to collect his Ooloos and other tribes on his border at Teer-i-zar. Owing to the scarcity of grain, the troops at Furrah have sent a petition to the Ameer complaining against Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, and His Highness has sent him orders to procure provisions for them.

Accounts from Bokhara are to the effect that the King was still in Shehr-i-Sebz, and that the Russian Governor-General, who had come to Samarcund to solemnize the marriage of his son, had gone, after performing this ceremony, to Tashkend via Kutab. Bokhara was in perfect tranquillity.

20th July.

The discussions between Yacoob Khan and his father still continue, but beyond what is already known nothing as yet has been definitely settled. The tone of the parties during these discussions is that of anxious renunciation of merely selfish interests. Uslum Khan has been brought quite privately, and with due precautions against disturbance, into the Bala Hissar, and there placed in confinement in irons.

DISCOVERY OF AN INTERESTING SLAB AT JERUSALEM.

A VERY interesting discovery has been made at Jerusalem. M. Clermont-Ganneau, connected with the French Consulate at that place, has found a slab bearing a Greek inscription, which belonged to the temple in Jerusalem, and which was doubtless there at the time when our Lord frequented it. The inscription is to the effect 'that no foreigner might pass within the *tryphaktos* (balustrade) which surrounded the temple, or within the *peribolon* (enclosure), and that any one who might be caught doing so, would have only himself to blame for the death which would overtake him.' Josephus says that such inscriptions were placed at intervals all along the balustrade which separated the court of the Gentiles from the interior, some of them being in Greek, others in Latin. Here then is a genuine relic of the temple of Herod, a slab and an inscription on which the eye of Jesus of Nazareth often rested, awakening in him thoughts of the time when the middle wall of partition would be broken down.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO INDIA.

THE following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 29th June 1871, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

MY LORD,—I have received at various dates during the past year, and subsequently up to the present time, much interesting correspondence forom your Excellency's Government, relating to the several demonstrations made by Native Princes and Chiefs of India in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

2. Wishing to have before me all the information relating to the circumstances of this visit, I have hitherto delayed addressing you on the subject; but, although it is possible that some further reports may be received from your Excellency's Government bearing upon the same subject, I think that the time has come when I should no longer abstain from recording the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have regarded the loyalty and devotion with which so many of the Princes and Chiefs of India have welcomed His Royal Highness to their country, and declared their attachment to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

3. It was natural that the first visit of a Prince of the blood royal of England to her Majesty's Indian dominions should have been regarded by the Princes and Chiefs of India and of the adjacent countries as an event of much interest. The feelings with which they hailed the arrival of His Royal Highness would have been testified by demonstrations on a scale of unusual magnificence, had it not been that the measures which were in contemplation to give full effect to the royal visit were arrested by an unfortunate event. Many parts of the country were afflicted with a great famine. Your Excellency therefore very rightly abandoned on your own part, and discouraged on the part of others, all idea of a vast assemblage at some central point, which would have brought from a distance many Princes and Chiefs, with large numbers of attendants, at a heavy cost to themselves, and to the injury of the people of the districts through which they might have been compelled to pass.

4. Nevertheless, the Princes and Chiefs of India, on the approach of His Royal Hihgness to their several territories, took occasion to demonstrate their sense of the honour done to them by the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, and their devotion to Her Majesty the Queen, by pressing forward to meet the Prince, and not merely by verbal expressions of loyalty, but also by substantial acts, testified the pleasure which it afforded them to meet the son of Her Majesty the Queen.

5. It has, indeed, been a source of much satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government to know that many of the Native Princes and Chiefs have sought to commemorate the sojourn of His Royal Highness in India, not by costly pageants, as in days gone by, but by enlightened acts of philanthropy, especially by endowing institutions for education which will confer lasting benefits upon the people.

6. It affords me much satisfaction also to record the high opinion which Her Majesty's Government have formed, from the public correspondence laid before them by your Excellency, of the judment, tact, and courtesy by which His Royal Highness, during his tour, won the respect and regard of all classes in India.

7. It is satisfactory to learn that, at a time when it was necessary, owing to the condition of your finances, to put some pressure upon the Indian tax-payer, the good results attending His Royal Highness's visits have been attained without laying any perceptible burden upon the people of the country.

8. All the circumstances of His Royal Highness's progress through India, as reported by your Excellency, have been laid before Her Majesty, and I have been commanded to inform you that it is Her Majesty's wish that her grateful acknowledgments should be conveyed to those Princes and Chiefs of India who have thus manifested their attachment to the family of the Queen and their loyalty to the Crown of England.

9. I am commanded also to convey to your Excellency, to the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Chief Commissioner, and other public functionaries under your Excellency, Her Majesty's thanks for your successful efforts to render the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh acceptable to the Native Princes and Chiefs, and to all classes of the communities of India.

10. I cannot conclude this despatch without recording my hearty acknowledgment of the excellent judgment and discretion evinced, in all their arrangements, by Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir Seymour Blane, and Captain John Clerk, the officers especially appointed to the personal staff of the Duke of Edinburgh. The high character of Sir Neville Chamberlain as a soldier, the fame of whose achievements in the field had extended beyond the borders of India, naturally gave him great influence and authority, which he turned to the best account, whilst full effect was given to his judicious efforts by the zeal and assiduity on all occasions displayed by the officers under his command.—I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MADRAS.

PER SUMATRA on the 10th inst:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Russell, Mr J C Dalmahoy, Mr Pulley, Mr B McCririck, and General Barrow's native servant.

From Suez to Madras—Major and Mrs White.

From Galle to Madras—Mr Spear.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Woodroffe and ayah, Mr T W Sander, Mr J Gordon, and 4 native servants.

From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr G. Alexander.

From Suez to Calcutta—Miss Price.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr G Johnston.

THE SCHOOL OF WAR AT DELHI.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE purpose, we believe, still holds to assemble a large Camp of Exercise at Delhi next cold season, and we have all of us been told that its cost will add only two lacs to the military expenditure of the year. This sum is certainly not enormous. Were it ten times as great, and but properly and carefully expended, we might get an abundant return in the increased efficiency of our army. That we have the very best material in men is undisputed, but it is the question, whether they are likely to be adequately handled and used to the best advantage, that we hope to see decided at the Delhi Camp. The first object is to ascertain whether our officers of high rank are fit for great commands, and the next to teach and practise younger officers so that they may become so. It will be a time of test and trial for all without exception, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards. From Lord Napier the public will expect the exercise of resolute integrity in praising only the praiseworthy. It is impossible to converse with military men on the subject, without becoming aware of a widely spread suspicion that, as a test of merit, the Camp of Exercise will be softened away into a sham—that everything and everybody will be plastered with a thick coat of undiscriminating and worthless eulogy—that it will be the old "fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum" story, to which a flabby usage has accustomed the army. But if so, it will be the Commander-in-Chief who will have been tried and found wanting. We confess it is a difficult duty which will devolve on His Excellency. Perhaps except Sir Charles Napier not one of our last dozen of Commanders-in-Chief has possessed, together with the necessary tactical and strategical knowledge, the *various kinds of courage* requisite for the due performance of such an invidious office as that of judge and arbiter in a great camp of exercise. The courage to disregard social influences and overrule a miserable professional etiquette is a much rarer one than that of facing a battery. Delicacy, however, in such a matter is only another name for weakness, and does not differ very much from treachery. We want to know if we have good or bad commanders, men who can lead and manœuvre large bodies of men. Accordingly Divisional and Brigadier-Generals will be tested by actual command. But if they fail, as some possibly will, what then? Who ventures to suppose that their tour of command on the staff will on that account be shortened by a day? Does it come to this, then, that the nation must pay officers (and pay them not merely in high salaries, but in much more precious and rarer things—in rank and *éclat* and pomp and authority and power) for pretending to do what they are incapable of performing—for clinging to functions, their attempt really to discharge which in time of war might bring degradation and ruin on the country? There are men who have done good service in their time—though that time, alas! was long ago—who conscientiously imagine that they are entitled to succeed to high and responsible duties, on the ground that 10 or 15 years ago they were perhaps capable of discharging them. For *past* services a veteran receives pension, rank and much social deference; but when he aspires to a command, for which he is no longer fitted, on the score that he once was, the dishonesty of the claim is only unperceived from its effrontery. Of course age is not the only, or the most frequent, ground of unfitness for, say, a divisional command: inferior capacity is a much more common one. A great many of the greatest generals the world has ever seen were septuagenarians. It is only the health and activity which ordinarily pertain to youth that make it desirable in a commander: in all other respects youth is a serious disqualification. Yet to hear some people talk one might suppose that it sufficed to have no experience of war in order to be capable, like Condé, of commanding-in-chief. But the fact is that a man may be a very complete fool at a very early age. Then there is another category, and one much more delicate to deal with, of officers who are neither block-heads nor superannuated, but useful and gallant soldiers, just the men you want a few thousands of—exemplary in their proper place, viz., subordinate commands. They are brilliant *sabreurs*, good steady regimental drills, or careful plodding gunners; and to the command of a squadron, battalion, or battery they cannot be too quickly promoted; but there their promotion (they remaining in intellect and acquirements the same) for active duty should for ever stop. It is one of the hundred defects of our unintelligent military system that it has no means of dealing with good soldiers of narrow capacity. In Prussia when an undeniably deserving officer, who is yet unfit for higher duties, has been so long in the same rank, that his continual supersession affects even his superior officers with a feeling of pain, there are tens of thousands of civil offices open to him which with their tempting emoluments, and probably a decoration, quite console the self-conscious soldier for being shunted. Here is surely another difficulty for Lord Napier of Magdala. We do not think that regimental officers have much reason to be nervous about the Delhi School of War—first, because ours are for the most part very good regimental officers; and secondly, because the Chief's intention with regard to all but the higher ranks in the force will probably be more to distinguish the promising than to humiliate the mediocre. But there is one class of officers for whom the coming examination (if such as it ought to be) might justly be a matter for great searchings of heart: we allude to the Staff—not only to Divisional and Brigade Staff employed, but to the medical and commissariat, and chiefly to the Head-Quarter's Staff. Never, since war was a science, was there such a frightful exhibition of incapacity as in the British Staff in the Crimea of all departments (except perhaps the medical), and we have only persumption to assure us that things are much better now. In the Prussian service before an officer can consider himself at all permanently attached to the Head-Quarters' Staff, he is moved backwards and forwards—to duty with his own regiment, with other regiments of the same arm, and with other arms. He must be highly reported on in *all* these capacities. Then in the intervals of practical soldiering, he must show himself a man of intellect, of science, and of more languages than his own. In fact it may be said of *every* Prussian officer of whatever rank on the Head-Quarters' Staff, that nothing whatever of the art-military is foreign to him. When a soldier has passed these tests, then Moltke won't mind his being fat or wearing spectacles, and (though doubtless he would not encourage it) will even wink at some shabbiness and misfit in his uniform. There are some officers in our own Head-Quarters' Staff—but how many?—who could put a colonel of infantry, of cavalry and of artillery all right on matters connected with their several commands, and who could then infallibly detect any clumsy arrangements of the commissariat or carriage departments? But *all* Prussian Head-Quarter Staff officers could do this. It may be said that it is the fashion now to praise Prussia wrong or right, and that other armies may be equally well officered though on a different system. We reply in the first place that the Prussian system commends itself to men of sense, not only in all armies, but in all intellectual professions; and in the second, that other armies have come to look with no less dismay than good officers among ourselves on the amount of brains (*i. e.*, on the general quality of the Staff) by which their armies have been hitherto governed. We copy the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The *Russian* War Department has just issued some new regulation for the Staff of the Army. Hitherto the Staff officers have been almost exclusively employed on office work, and the occasions on which they were ordered to military duty in camp were too rare to give them much practical knowledge of the functions which the Staff is called upon to perform in the field. In order to remedy this defect the Minister of War has decided that special manœuvres of the troops shall take place during the summer for the special purpose of exercising *Staff officers* in the various branches of their several departments."

With very great respect for the sagacity of Lord Napier, we fear it is beyond his single power, or that of any man, to scrutinize and arbitrate on so many points and persons as will be brought before him, even if he be gifted with the miraculous courage to pronounce simple and sincere judgment. It is indispensable that he be assisted in the trial, and to some extent sheltered from the odium of his sentences. An accomplished correspondent of our own has stated the invaluable, and in fact necessary, functions of *assessors* in the Prussian army. The utility of the coming School of War will essentially depend on His Excellency's choice of these umpires or assessors. It would be unpardonable presumption to suggest names. Nevertheless, if Lord Napier were to consult the almost unanimous opinion of officers who have of late years passed through Aldershot, he will be likely to select one of them from a Madras Division.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE COCANADA HARBOUR.—The Government have sanctioned the publication of a notification in the *Godavery District Gazette* prohibiting the practice of placing fishing stakes in objectionable places in the Cocanada harbour.

A STRANGE EXPLOSION.—On Sunday afternoon, after the arrival of the banghy mail, and when the Postmaster had left his desk, a loud report was heard in one of the rooms of the Post office. Packages, desk, window glass, and a large box were blown up, we understand by the explosion of a canister of gun-powder that had come by the mail. A runner who happened to be in the room received a wound in the arm from a bit of broken glass. This man is said to have been so stunned that he could hardly speak, and only muttered something to the effect that his "belly was smoking."—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

A SCENE IN COURT.—We understand that the High Court, Original Side, presented a somewhat stormy scene on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Lowe, the barrister, it would appear, whilst cross-examining a witness in a certain suit had to shut up his brief and leave Mr. Justice Paul's Court, because the learned Judge would not allow him to put a certain question to the witness, which the learned counsel deemed, in the interests of his client, he was fully entitled to do. Shortly after Mr. Lowe had left the Court, Mr. Justice Paul also left the Bench. We reserve our remarks till we hear further particulars.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE CALCUTTA ORGAN RECITALS.—The large and appreciative audiences which, despite the unsettled state of the weather, assembled at the Cathedral on Tuesday evening, proves conclusively that the Weekly Organ Recital has become a regular institution. We hope it may long remain so. We know few more pleasant ways of spending a leisure half hour, than in listening to organ music well played, and we think Mr. Frye deserves the thanks of the public for giving them this weekly treat. Had the organist been able to see the attentive faces of his audience on Tuesday evening, we are sure he would have felt rewarded for his exertions. The selections from Handel appeared to be particularly appreciated, and the *Andante in E.* by Edouard Batiste was rendered with much feeling and taste.—*Englishman*, Aug. 10.

HOW WE LOST INDIA.

(*Pioneer*, August 11.)

No sooner was the great war of 1870-71 brought to a close, than all the nations of Europe, with the single exception of England, proceeded to reorganize their armies, and to study and imitate the system of Prussia which had led to such amazing results. England alone, enervated by wealth and luxury, trusting in her insular position, and fondly imagining that her fleet would suffice to protect her immense possessions abroad, took no steps to increase the number of her available land forces. The people objected to any increase of taxation, and the Government was too weak to oppose the voice of the multitude. Much time was lost in fruitless debates, and what little was done tended rather to weaken than strengthen our military position. The army was so unpopular a service that recruits could scarcely be found to fill the ranks of the existing regiments, and compulsory enlistment was condemned as impracticable, although by this alone could the defence of our vast Empire be adequately provided for. The British Government clung tenaciously to the western alliance, and thought that France would soon be in a position to restore the balance of power in Europe. Our diplomatists abroad appeared to have lost their cunning, and the most important political intelligence was published in the newspapers before becoming known to our Foreign Office. Our influence on the Continent was gone, and our counsels scorned by every power to which they were tendered. But what cared we? Never had the prosperity of England been, apparently, so great; our wealth and credit were unlimited. We preached and practised peace, turned a deaf ear to all warnings, shut our eyes to the vast armaments of Prussia, accepted in good faith the lying professions and ridiculous assurances of the Muscovite Government, and fondly reckoned that whatever else might befall, our quaker-like humility, our ostentatious benevolence, and sentimental horror of war and bloodshed would secure us from aggression. These delusive hopes were rudely dispelled in a single day. The state of Persia had long been most unsatisfactory. Famine and misgovernment had worn out the patience of the people. They rose against the Shah and their governors, and appealed to the Sultan for aid. The invitation was promptly responded to. Persia was invaded by a host of Turks, who encountered hardly any resistance. The Shah was deposed and strangled, and the "Father of the Faithful" annexed the whole kingdom. Great was the indignation in England; explanations were immediately demanded and the withdrawal of the Turkish forces peremptorily insisted upon. The reply was a political thunderbolt. An alliance had been concluded between Russia, Prussia, Turkey, Spain, and Italy, and these five powers defied the world, and well they might! Russia had not only an enormous army, but had constructed in the Black Sea a most formidable fleet of iron-clads—she was on the best of terms with Turkey. The designs on the Porte had been laid aside, a secret treaty had been concluded which secured Persia to the latter power, on condition that Russia should be assisted in a projected invasion of India. This compact was not immediately made known in its entirety, but England was not long left in ignorance of the details. The Turkish fleet rode at anchor in the Dardanelles, and the Straits had been so fortified by Russian engineers, that no enemy's ships could possibly penetrate to Constantinople. Russia had immense levies on foot; Prussia watched events, with strong garrisons in Metz and Strasburg, and splendid armies of observation in the Vosges and on the Austrian frontier. Spain and Italy, knowing how much they had to fear from the jealous policy of France, and how little they need dread any interference from either Russia or Prussia, joined the great alliance, which secured their own position without entailing on them any loss of independence. The Spanish army, brave but badly commanded, was reorganized by Prussian officers, and the King of Italy sat secure on his throne in Rome, whilst his gallant troops watched the frontiers of France. Russia, Turkey, and Prussia simultaneously declared war against England. Spain and Italy remained quiescent, and were only to take the field in the event of France joining her old ally.

Awake, at last, to the terrible perils that beset us, we sought in vain for allies in Europe. France, although recovering from the disasters of 1870-71, was literally bound hand and foot, with German, Spanish, and Italian troops in observation on all her frontiers; and knowing that the defence of India would probably exhaust our military resources, she could not depend upon any material aid from England, and was consequently compelled to observe a strict neutrality. Austria was even more powerless, threatened by Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Italy; and unable to place any reliance on the fidelity of her German provinces, she was also obliged to remain an inactive spectator of events. Scarcely had the Sultan added Persia to his dominions, when an immense Russian force marched into that country with the permission of the Porte, and before war was declared Afghanistan had been occupied in force. Blindly trusting in our Afghan ally, Shere Ali, we neglected to seize and fortify the passes, and Russia, backed by the Sultan, succeeded in winning over the Afghans; and the Cossacks of the Don had reconnoitred on the plains of Peshawur before England had been roused to a full sense of her danger. A combined Russian and Turkish force occupied Egypt, and effectually closed this eastern highway. Reinforcements for India were despatched from home *via* the Cape, but such was the rapidity of the Russian movements that not a man of this force ever landed on Indian soil. Tremendous was the excitement in India when it was known that the Russians had actually occupied the passes and were expected to debouch on the plains of Peshawur. It was at first intended to meet the enemy at the Khyber, but this being found impracticable, it was resolved that the grand defence should be made on the Sutlej. The British force stationed at Peshawur was however ordered to retard the advance of the enemy as much as possible, and this proved to be a mere useless sacrifice of valuable lives. The hills were occupied by Afghans and Khyberees, and numerous batteries of Russian artillery had been posted on the heights. Under cover of the fire from their guns the Russian forces debouched with little difficulty, although somewhat harassed by our field batteries on the plain. Great numbers of Cossacks soon filled the valley, and as they threatened to surround and get to the rear of our small force, we were obliged to retire; but the British commander being a brave and determined soldier, having taken up a more favourable position, resolved to engage the enemy at all hazards, and a spirited fire was re-opened on the advancing masses. Our cavalry in a splendid charge cut down and put to flight a large body of Cossacks, but having followed the enemy too far, was in its turn ridden down by fresh squadrons of lancers, and disdaining to fly, was almost completely destroyed. The British infantry, protected by a deep ravine affording excellent cover, kept up a continuous fire on the advancing Russians, and did great execution. The native troops, who had at first fought with courage and resolution, seeing that they were being outflanked and surrounded broke and fled; but the British stood fast, and when the ravine had been turned, and the concentrated fire of the enemy became close and intolerable, our brave soldiers charged into the Russian infantry with the fury of despair, and for a short time made great havoc; but being surrounded, and too exhausted to break through the ever-increasing circle of steel, the gallant survivors were compelled to lay down their arms. Thus opened the fatal campaign. The Russian army with all its stores and material broke ground on British territory, and prepared to march to the encounter of our troops on the Sutlej. In the meantime great preparations were being made to receive the foe in a becoming manner, but so uncertain was the temper of the native troops that we could only really rely on the British forces in a struggle which was to decide the fate of our India Empire. For some years the natives had been officered by individuals who took no interest whatever in the welfare of their men, and who, not being permanently attached to particular regiments, had no *esprit de corps*, and cared little for the honour or discipline of the battalions with which they happened to be temporarily serving. Knowing themselves to be despised and mistrusted by their leaders, the sepoys became sullen and insubordinate. The fact of the Sultan being an ally of Russia induced most of the Mahomedans in India secretly to espouse the cause of the invader, and Russian agents were everywhere at work to turn this feeling to good account. Owing to the numerical inferiority of the English troops, we could not, however, dispense with our doubtful auxiliaries, and were obliged to bring them into the field, and trust the result to Providence. It was well known that India could afford no second line of defence. Our only chance was to concentrate on one spot every available soldier, and to stem the tide of invasion by winning a decisive victory. By dividing our forces we should have exposed ourselves to inevitable defeat. The Government of India displayed at this crisis great courage and energy, but the strain upon the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments was heavy, and they broke down accordingly. Lamentable blunders where made by men who, having run all their lives in certain official grooves, were suddenly called upon to act on their own responsibility. Troops were, however, hurried to the front with all practicable speed. The railways and rolling stock were placed at the disposal of Government, and the Commander-in Chief found himself at the head of an effective army of 90,000 men of all arms, of which 30,000 only (inclusive of 1,000 volunteers) were Europeans. The most notable feature in this force was a small but select body of general duty officers, who, not being considered fit for command, and being unwilling to serve under their juniors in rank, had formed themselves into a *corps d'élite*. This large army was established, in observation, on the bank of the Sutlej, determined to dispute the passage of that river. The Viceroy accompanied the force. The army of invasion numbered about 200,000 effective men, and was very strong in light cavalry. With a view to enlisting the sympathies of the Mahomedan population, a small body of Turks was attached to this great force, which now slowly advanced towards the Sutlej, halting for some days to organize its pontoon trains. At last the Cossack scouts appeared on the bank of the river and reconnoitered the British position. It seemed to be the intention of the enemy to force a passage in our front, as large masses of troops took up a position opposite to, and in sight of, our army. Acting on this supposition the British intrenched themselves strongly, and prepared to give the foe a warm reception. Cavalry was sent out along the banks of the river to watch and report on the Russian movements, but on the day following the first appearance of what was supposed to be the main body of the enemy, the reconnoitring parties to the right of our position were driven in by Cossacks who had crossed the stream and appeared on the right of our camp. The British and native cavalry rode out to meet the foe, but the latter immediately retreated, hotly pursued by our horsemen. In a short time the English Cavalry was left far in rear of our irregulars, who continued the pursuit with great ardour, but as soon as the latter were fairly out of reach of succour, the Cossacks turned on them with loud yells, and, being greatly superior in numbers, completely broke and surrounded them. Our irregulars fought gallantly, but being pressed and charged in front and rear, and completely hemmed in by the lances of the foe, they were almost all killed or taken prisoners. A small band of valiant Sikhs led by English officers, having cut its way through the Russian squadrons, alone returned to tell the tale. This affair was over in a few minutes, and on the appearance of the English cavalry coming up in hot haste to the rescue, the Cossacks turned and shortly vanished. This action was a most disastrous one for us, as we could ill spare any of our comparatively small cavalry force. The Cossacks spread over the whole country, and all our scouts being taken or driven in by these hardy horsemen, we could obtain no information respecting the Russian movements. The next day our telegraphic communications were found to be cut off, and we soon received the startling intelligence that a large body of horse had got to our rear during the night, and was busily employed in tearing up the lines of rail on which we depended for our supplies and reinforcements. Cavalry and artillery were hastily despatched in pursuit, but the enemy retired before our troops, only to renew the work of destruction at a more distant point. After a fruitless endeavour to come up with the lighter and better mounted horsemen of the Don, and fearing to follow too far, our troops were compelled to return to camp exhausted and dispirited. The succeeding night was very dark and windy, and scarcely had the sentinels at the outposts time to give the alarm, when a large body of cavalry swept down in rear of our camp, and succeeded in carrying off a great number of sheep and bullocks. Our cavalry, however, charged the retreating squadrons, taking 200 prisoners; but the disaster of the previous day having taught our officers the necessity of caution, the pursuit was not continued far. On the following morning our commander ascertained that the bulk of the Russian army had safely crossed the river some distance to our right, and threatened to cut off our line of retreat. The forces opposite to our position had made a demonstration in our front, to divert our attention from the movements of the main body, and the daring activity of the Cossack horsemen had prevented us from receiving any intelligence of what was going on to our right. Under these circumstances, menaced with an attack in front and rear, our railway and telegraphic communications cut off, we were compelled hastily to abandon our intrenchments, and leaving a small force to retard at all hazards the passage of the enemy in front, the whole army retreated to take up a more favourable position. It was at this crisis that our commissariat arrangements broke down completely; we had depended almost wholly on the railway for the transport of stores and material, and the line having been torn up at several points in our rear, was now rendered useless to us, and we were consequently obliged to abandon great quantities of stores and baggage, which were set fire to, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Russians. Although for two days we saw nothing but cavalry, which did not venture to approach within range of our guns, we knew that our line of retreat was almost parallel to the advance of the enemy. On the morning of the third day, the Commander-in-Chief, having received information of the whereabouts of the Russian vanguard, finding it impossible to get in front of the advancing foe and renew our interrupted communications with the rear, and fearing the consequent exhaustion of our limited supplies of food and forage, determined to march to the attack, in the hope of taking the Russians in flank. The cavalry of the enemy retired before us as we advanced, and about noon we came in sight of the whole Russian army, drawn up in the plain waiting to receive us. Our army was formed into line, the British troops being equally distributed in both wings and centre, so as to support and encourage the native forces at all points. A reserve of 10,000 British soldiers of all arms, including the volunteers and the gallant *corps d'élite*, was posted in rear of the centre. The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief rode down the line, and were greeted with loud cheers by all the British regiments who exhibited the greatest eagerness to engage the foe. The whole line advanced in splendid order, preceded by swarms of skirmishers, and well supported by the fire of our field batteries. The enemy, however, replied with great effect. Our skirmishers were driven in by cavalry, and our horsemen, being vastly inferior in numbers, had to be held in reserve. The whole line continued to advance most steadily, and hotter and hotter became the fire as we approached the opposing masses. As the British infantry came into action, it opened a murderous and continuous fire on the enemy; but unfortunately no mitrailleurs had been supplied to our troops in India, and the native corps were armed with Enfield rifles only. The evil consequences were soon apparent, for the sepoys wavered and staggered as they approached the Russian line, scarcely able to face the iron hail with which they were greeted and most of their English officers were shot in making desperate efforts to rally their men. Owing to the numerical superiority of the Russian force, our line had to be greatly extended in order to avoid the danger of being outflanked; but despite all disadvantages, our brave British soldiers rushed on, repeatedly charging the foe, and driving them back at several points. A large body of Russian cavalry, supported by horse artillery, having formed up on our extreme right, charged down upon a native infantry regiment, and scattered it like chaff before the wind, but the British horse galloped promptly to the rescue, and rode through the Russians before they could re-form. Several guns were taken, and the enemy retired in great disorder, pursued by our cavalry, but our men unfortunately rode right on to a battery in position, which was supported by infantry and mitrailleurs, and so terrific was the fire they encountered that they retreated in confusion, and, being charged by a fresh body of lancers, were put to utter rout, leaving half their number on the field. Again the victorious enemy came down on our flank, but meeting a British regiment which had taken up the position of the native corps previously ridden down, they were so hotly received, that leaving heaps of of dead and dying on the ground, they fled in dismay. The battle now raged furiously along the whole line, but it was evident to our commander that the native troops would not long resist the ever-increasing fire of the Russians. Our centre was wavering, and fugitives were already seen hurrying to the rear. Determined to make one grand effort for victory, the Commander-in-Chief ordered the advance of the whole reserve, with the intention of breaking through the enemy's centre. Waving his sword, he placed himself at the head of the brave 10,000, who rushed to the attack with desperate fury. Reserving their fire till within 100 paces of the foe, they poured in so murderous a volley that the Russians reeled and turned. With a wild shout, our men advanced to the charge, and drove all before them. The cavalry rode out upon the flying foe, and completed the confusion. In hot haste the Russians brought up regiment after regiment to the front but nothing could resist the impetus of our advance. The centre was fairly broken, and the fugitives, in helpless dismay, fell back on their own left, which was thrown into confusion and seemed about to share the same fate. Oh! for 10,000 more such men, for the soldiers then sailing round the Cape to join their comrades in India. If our left could have held its ground for half an hour, the victory would have been won; but several native regiments in that wing suddenly broke and fled, leaving their English comrades to fight the battle alone. Bravely they stood at bay with enemies at front and flank, but now was discovered, when too late, a fatal and terrible mistake. The men had expended all their ammunition, and a fresh supply being hastily brought up, it was found to consist of cartridges for Enfield rifles utterly useless for the Sniders with which our troops were armed. The cases had been improperly marked, and the Ordnance Department had issued to the British regiments spare ammunition intended for the native corps. When this was known rage and despair took possession of our troops; they charged into the thick of the enemy and engaging hand to hand, despising all offers of quarter, they fought and died as Britons only can. All was over with our left wing, and the victorious Russian right, reinforced by the reserve, wheeled to its left, and marched in irresistible might on the rear of our gallant reserve which was engaged in driving the Russian centre before it. Taken in rear, and charged by cavalry on either flank, this valiant force, exhausted by its previous efforts, formed into an irregular square and stood at bay, disdaining to fly. The rapidly-diminishing band fired on till every cartridge was expended, and then, mowed down by mitraille and surrounded by foes, was forced to surrender. The Commander-in-Chief tendered his sword to a Russian Grand Duke, who, bowing to the ground, returned the weapon, which he said be could not venture to take from the hands of so brave a man. The *corps d'élite* alone, a mere handful of gallant gentlemen, refused to yield, and fought with desperate valour, till broken and cut to pieces by a charge of lancers. The right wing of our army, which had been much shaken, but which had rallied on perceiving the defeat of the Russian centre, now made good its retreat from the field accompanied by the Viceroy. The steady discipline of the British infantry preserved this remnant of our army, and repeated charges of cavalry were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The Cossacks, however, continued the pursuit for some hours, cutting off all stragglers, and perpetually harassing the force. Unable to bear the hardships of this retreat, several native regiments, horse and foot, refused to march any further, and halted to be made prisoners of by the pursuers. On the following day the remains of the army of the Sutlej, mustering about 19,000 men, of which 7,000 only were British, after a forced march of upwards of 40 miles, succeeded in reaching a station on the line, beyond the point at which the rails had been torn up by the enemy, and finding a number of trains ready to receive them, were at once sent back to Delhi, where they obtained food and rest. A council of war was held on the subject of further resistance, but as the native troops positively refused to take the field, and were disbanding in all directions, it was decided that nothing more could be done, and the Viceroy, together with the British troops, proceeded by rail to Cawnpore. On reaching that station they heard that the natives were rising in all quarters, murdering all Europeans they could lay hands on, and plundering the treasuries; and that the line below Cawnpore had been torn up. Prompt measures were taken; reinforced by the garrisons of Lucknow and Cawnpore, who were accompanied by the civil residents of those stations, the troops succeeded in procuring carts and stores of all kinds, and continued their retreat along the Grand Trunk Road. It was fortunate that, owing to the courage and energy of the Oudh and other officials, stores had been collected in good time; for as the news of the great disaster spread throughout the country, the insurrection became universal, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies increased every day. Although stragglers were cut off and ruthlessly murdered, the irregular native levies did not venture to face our retreating and desperate troops, who, after engaging in numerous skirmishes, and enduring great fatigue and hardship, at length reached Calcutta safely. An attempt had been made to take Fort William by surprise, but this had been defeated by the bravery of the garrison, and on the arrival of our troops order was completely restored in the city. The Viceroy telegraphed to England for instructions, and the Home Government decided that nothing further could be done, that India must be abandoned to the foe, and that the British forces were to embark, without delay, for England. The troops in Calcutta, consisting of the remains of our defeated army, and of the few other regiments that had joined head-quarters on the line of march, embarked immediately, accompanied by all the civil residents of Calcutta and other stations who had succeeded in reaching port. Vessels were despatched to stop the transports conveying reinforcements to India, and some of these outward-bound ships were met by, and joined, the returning fleet in the Bay of Bengal. On touching at the Cape, the sad and humbled fugitives learnt that other disasters had befallen our arms. A force of 50,000 men, consisting principally of militia regiments who had volunteered for active service, had been hurriedly despatched to Egypt, and having effected a landing under cover of the guns of our Mediterranean fleet, was attacked by a vastly superior army of Turks and Russians, and defeated with great loss, not more than a third of the invading force succeeding in regaining the ships. An attempt on the part of the fleet to force the passage of the Dardanelles was repulsed with the loss of three of our finest iron-clads. A solitary but brilliant success had, however, been achieved. Our Channel fleet had surprised the Prussian ships on their way to join the Russians at Cronstadt, and had destroyed or captured every one of them. Great was the agitation in England when the defeat of our army and the abandonment of India became known. The Ministry resigned, Parliament was dissolved, and the elections resulted in the return of an overwhelming Conservative majority. Odgers and Bradlaugh, who attempted to get up a radical demonstration in London, were seized by the mob, hurried to London Bridge, and thrown into the Thames. Her Majesty was induced to abdicate in favour of her son, who opened Parliament, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, and, at the close of a manly speech, vowed that he would not hear of peace till the glory of our victories had blotted out the remembrance of our disasters. Warlike shouts rent the air, and the peers, though clad in ermine, looked and spoke like the mailed barons of old. The faithful Commons yelled at the Bar, and the cry was taken up by the multitude without. The horses were taken out of the king's carriage, which was dragged to the palace amid such a storm of cheers as had never before been heard in London. G..ds..ne was impeached in the House for conspiring to subvert the British Constitution, and fled to the Continent. A Bill for the compulsory enlistment of 150,000 men was passed, the militia embodied, and the volunteers called out for earnest and continuous training. A loan of £200,000,000 was subscribed to in London in a single day. Iron-clads were being constructed in every available dock in the kingdom, and the greatest activity prevailed at all the arsenals and dockyards. The whole nation was electrified; the Duke of Edinburgh took command of the Channel fleet, and an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with America. Peers and all classes voluntarily subscribed enormous sums for the national defence; 25,000 seamen were added to our naval forces; and such was the general enthusiasm, that neither compulsory enlistment nor the press gang had to be resorted to. Such is the present aspect of affairs. Europe looks on amazed at the might of the no longer slumbering British Lion. We shall shortly have such a fleet as the world has never seen, and the most formidable expedition ever fitted out will, it is surmised, be despatched to invade and take possession of Egypt. Great as is the task, we think it will be accomplished, and with Egypt in our hands, the re-conquest of India will be but a question of time. Offers of aid in men and money are pouring in from all our colonies. America is arming to support us; and Russ and Teuton will yet rue the day they roused the dormant might and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. Rumours of misunderstandings between Russia and the Porte are already abroad, and a great British victory would assuredly break up the formidable alliance which was designed for our ruin. In the meantime the Russians are settling down in India, and the natives have ample cause to regret the change of masters. After the famous battle which decided the fate of the Empire, the invaders encountered little or no opposition. The Russian forces were speedily distributed over the whole country, and no time was lost in constructing forts at all the principal stations. The central Government was established at Delhi, which was converted into a huge fortress of the first order. All the posts in India being blockaded by our ships of war, the Russians had to depend upon Cabool and Persia for their communications. Strong detachments occupied the passes, and were stationed in Afghanistan, and in order to secure the co-operation of the mountain tribes large subsidies were paid to the Khyberees and to the ruler of Cabool, who had consented to the occupation of Herat by a Russian garrison. The troops in Cabool were not allowed to interfere, in any way, with the natives of the country, and every outrage on man or woman, or intrigue with an Afghan female, was punished with death. The consequent good behaviour of the soldiery, together with the prosperity resulting from the influx of money, soon won over the entire population, and the Russian line of communication was thereby secured. Owing to the exertions of able engineers, all difficulties of transit were rapidly overcome. Merchandize of all kinds passed safely to and from Persia, and trade flourished accordingly, notwithstanding the blockade of all the Indian ports. The Czar spared no pains to conciliate his Turkish ally, and the stream of commerce flowing through Persia greatly improved the condition of that hitherto unhappy and misgoverned country. Telegraphic lines through Cabool and Persia enabled the Delhi Government to hold instantaneous communication with St. Petersburgh. All railways in India were repaired and put in working order; the police and native troops were reorganized and officers entirely by Russians. Every encouragement was afforded to commercial enterprize, and the lower orders were protected against oppression. Religious prejudices were respected by the conquerors, but the higher ranks of natives had bitter cause to lament the downfall of the British raj. The Russian Government was purely a military one, the Viceroy, Prince Kotchemoff, being also Commander-in-Chief, and the whole country was divided into military districts in which the local commanders were all but supreme. Permanent courts-martial sat in each district for the trial of criminals as well as of all civil causes. All had the power of appeal from these courts to the Viceroy, but so severe were the penalties attached to frivolous appeals, that few ventured to run the risk. The Penal Code was remarkable for its simplicity, and punishments generally were very severe. Criminals were almost invariably knouted, as well as condemned to hard labour. Convicts of all classes were employed in the construction of forts and the making of roads and canals; gangs were also worked on the railways, and the knout was freely used by the overseers who superintended the labours of the prisoners. So great became the dread of corporal punishment, that crime decreased to an amazing extent under the Russian rule. Civil suits were summarily dealt with on their merits, and pleaders were at a discount in the military courts. The great question of finance was disposed of in an equally simple manner. Having carefully ascertained the capabilities of each district, and prepared lists of the most wealthy and influential residents, the Russian Government imposed a fixed tax on every district in India, making the leading inhabitants responsible for punctual payment into the imperial treasuries, and leaving to them the task of collecting the amount. At the same time, the most severe penalties were inflicted in cases of extortion, and unjust levies made on any particular classes or individuals; and in the event of failure to collect the tax within the prescribed period, the property of those to whom the duty was entrusted was ruthlessly confiscated. Discovering how severely extortion and unfair taxation were punished, the collectors soon learnt to do their duty in a fair and equitable manner, and thus, without any outlay whatever, the Russian Government succeeded in raising an annual revenue of £70,000,000 sterling. The total expenditure in India was fixed at £50,000,000 annually, and the balance was placed to the credit of the Imperial Government of Russia. The conquerors although placing Indians and Russians on a footing of equality in their courts of justice, and punishing with the utmost severity any ill-treatment of natives by Russian subjects, treated as a crime any show of disrespect on the part of the conquered race, and insisted on the Russian uniform being invariably saluted by high and low. Violence offered to a Russian was punishable with death. A fair tariff for labour, and provisions of all kinds, was established in every district, to regulate pecuniary dealings between the natives and their conquerors. Newspapers were published under Russian censorship, and political discussions were strictly prohibited. The great Brahmo apostle, K. C. S, having, in a public lecture, presumed to comment unfavourably on the despotic nature of the Russian rule, was punished with the knout, and having made his escape from the country, was received in London as a martyr. Although free ingress and egress were allowed to merchants and traders of all countries, the passport system was rigidly enforced, and no natives of position were permitted to leave India. Sanitary regulations were carried out with a high hand in every town and hamlet, and cholera almost ceased to appear in an epidemic form. Our state railways were of course taken possession of as prize of war, but the Russian Government, although refusing to continue the 5 per cent guarantee on the capital expended in other railways, agreed to the equitable distribution of the net profits realized under its management, withholding, however, the dividends from English shareholders pending the restoration of peace. The teaching of English was prohibited in all public schools, and the natives were enjoined and encouraged to learn the Russian language. Schools were liberally supported by the Government. Faqueers and all other mendicants were suppressed, and paupers, unable to earn their own livelihood and whose relatives were proved to be incapable of supporting them, had to be provided for by the inhabitants of the district to which they belonged. The pitiable spectacle of destitute Europeans wandering through the bazaars, mocked and abused by the native rabble which was so common under British rule, no longer shocked the eye. Everything was done to ensure respect for the dominant race, and all Russian and other European criminals were sent out of the country. Although the discipline of the army was maintained by the free use of the *knout*, and by other severe forms of punishment, no native was ever permitted to witness the degradation of a Russian soldier. The army was well paid, and the military officials who administered justice throughout the country received enormous salaries in order to ensure their incorruptibility, but the great simplicity of the machinery of the Government rendered it one of the most economical in the world. Insurrection in any part of India became an impossibility. All large cities were dominated by forts, occupied solely by Russian troops, and in which war material of all kinds was securely stored. No spare ammunition was entrusted to the native troops who were armed with breach-loaders. The police used swords and pistols only, native princes were summarily deposed, regal titles abolished, and no distinctions of any kind were permitted to be borne by any native, except such as were granted by the Czar to faithful and influential adherents. No chief was allowed a single armed retainer, and arms of every description were confiscated by the Government. The spy system flourished as in Russia; never was India so tranquil and prosperous. Justice, if rude, was prompt in action; crime was suppressed with stern severity. Commerce and industry were encouraged, and the useless and debauched nobility of India crushed and humbled. The rule of the sword has proved more economical and efficacious than that of the pen, and the conquering race, if not loved, is universally feared and respected. If we succeed in regaining our lost empire, may we take a lesson from the past and present condition of India, and learn that it is not by preaching liberty, equality and fraternity, and by pandering to the vices of a degraded nobility, that an alien race can best rule an Asiatic nation, and that where no *love* can ever be, *fear* must reign in its stead.

H. W. S.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

ON the afternoon of Thursday, July 20, a deputation, extraordinary in its character, composition, and conduct, waited upon Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. The deputation was formed out of a "Conference" which has been sitting to consider the subject of the Contagious Diseases Act as applied in certain garrison towns, and of this Conference about 200 excited men and women assembled at the Home Office to represent to Mr. Bruce what they declared were the views of the country upon these Acts. The male portion of the deputation consisted of members of different religious bodies and persons said to represent various towns, while the female portion was constituted of young, middle-aged, and elderly women, apparently eager to enter into discussions on the subject, and who gave the most unremitting attention to the proceedings. No little excitement was caused when the deputation was yet in the ante-room by a declaration that, as the Minister's room would not hold them all, some must remain outside; but all insisted on going in, and front places were, as far as possible, given to the women.

Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., introduced the deputation, and Mr. Shaen, as the chairman of the conference, addressed Mr. Bruce. He said that at the conference there were upwards of 200 delegates from 70 of the most important towns in the United Kingdom, and it was their belief that the Government misunderstood the state of public feeling on this subject. It was reported to be the impression of the Government that this agitation arose from a comparative few noisy agitators, and the deputation desired to declare that this was not the case, but that the agitation was a spontaneous outburst of public feeling throughout the country. Women had combined with men in this agitation, and, speaking in the presence of many members of Parliament, among whom were Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Birley, he felt that he might say that the very existence of the Liberal party depended upon the manner in which this subject was dealt with. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bruce—I must tell you that this is not a public meeting. I shall be happy to hear your views, but you must not conduct these proceedings as if you were in a public gathering.

Mr. Shaen then presented the memorial of the Conference, a document very strongly worded, and demanding the "immediate and unconditional repeal of the Acts."

Mr. Fowler, M.P., then addressed Mr. Bruce, and said he had opposed the Royal Commission because his objections to the Acts were that they were unconstitutional and immoral Acts, and that no evidence whatever could justify their existence. (Cheers.) Whether the evidence was for or against them, his objection was the same. He then proceeded to discuss some of the questions and features of the subject (features and questions which may be spared the uninitiated public), and he concluded by calling upon the Government to repeal the Acts altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie followed the same course, and declared that unless the Acts were repealed the subject should be brought to the knowledge of every household in the kingdom; and he expressed himself as horrified at the literature which Christian men and women, who were loyal subjects, would feel it their duty to send broadcast. He appealed eloquently to the Minister to spare the public this pain and trouble.

Colonel Davidson held out the prospect that the election of members would depend upon their rejection of these Acts.

Mr. A. Otway, M.P., deprecated the references made to the "general question," and stated that correspondence which had come to him from Chatham had convinced him that the Acts had failed in a sanitary point of view. He thought, too, no threat should be implied against the Ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Rigg believed that if the Acts were not repealed the agitation would go on to a greater extent than ever, and that the people would have to be made to understand the subject even at the hazard of the matter being discussed by women and children.

Several other persons addressed Mr. Bruce, and one placed a petition from Mr. Bruce's constituents in the hands of the Minister with the remark that it was the first, but not the last. Mrs. M'Laren (the wife of the member for Edinburgh), Mr. Birley, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., and Miss Becker, were among the others who spoke, and the latter argued on the outrage of any woman, however degraded might be that woman's character, having to submit to the examination. Several other persons broke the limit drawn for speakers and insisted on continuing the discussion.

Mr. Bruce said at length—I assure you that I have other engagements before I go to the House, and I have now but little time to spare. I must commence what I have to say by stating that I listened with something like indignation to the opening statement of this memorial, that the Conference "is informed" that an impression is existing in my mind that this agitation is but of a few, and is not an agitation of the public. That information so laid before the Conference is false, for I have reason to know the depth of this movement, and I have never questioned the motives of those who have brought it forward. It certainly strikes me as peculiar that the opposition to these Acts—the strongest opposition—should come from places the farthest removed from the towns where the Acts are in operation. (Murmurs.) I know that three gentlemen from places where they are in force have spoken (interruption), and I dare say, if time permitted, others would speak from those towns; but, at the same time, I may say, if you give yourselves the pains to read the evidence given before the Royal Commission, you will find that clergymen, magistrates, and some of the best and most virtuous and considerate citizens give evidence which shows the very strongest arguments for the continuance of legislation on this subject, and these, I may add, are as Christian as ourselves, as loyal, as attached to the Constitution as any here, even though they deeply desire to see a continuance of legislation on these points. (Impatient murmurs.) Now these are matters of fact and not matters of opinion. Let me also allude to another matter. I cannot but express my regret that the advice of Mr. Otway was not followed, and I think it is in the worst possible taste to make attempts to influence me by appeals to my own interests as was done by this document (Mr. Bruce indicated the memorial from his constituents.) I am here as representing the Government, and it is, to say the least, wrong to attempt to induce me by appeals to private motives, to take a certain course. On the question of the appeal made to the Government to repeal these Acts, I will say that there is a great deal in the report of the Royal Commission to justify the request that there should be immediate legislation upon the subject. But the Government think that this is a question in its moral and physical aspects—and I agree that the physical aspect is subordinate in importance to the moral—in which there are great evils—moral and physical evils—which cannot be overlooked, and therefore we say it is necessary to well consider the subject, so as to be prepared with proposals which may tend, if not to remove the evils known to exist, at all events to diminish their effects. I will not go into the report of the Royal Commission, which was composed of gentlemen of all opinions enjoying the confidence of the public, they having been selected of varied opinions so that the public might have a picture of the whole case presented. They report various views, but they are unanimous in this—that further legislation is required. I need scarcely say, on the part of the Government, that, in my opinion, the Acts, in their present, state cannot continue. (Cheers.) Of this I have no doubt, but further legislation of a repressive character is needed—legislation which may put an end, as far as legislation can, to certain immoral practices, and thus save many unhappy women from the course which they now adopt. There is a desire for a substituted measure, that evils which are indicated may be repressed by other than by mere moral efforts. The Government, feeling that to attempt to repeal these Acts without a substituted measure would not only be dangerous, but would be impossible in the present state of the Session. I appeal to the members of Parliament here whether, supposing the Government were desirous to carry the repeal of these Acts, it would be possible to pass such a Bill through the Legislature? There is not a member of Parliament but knows that such a proposition could not meet with success, and that to attempt it would be to occupy the public time, and cause to be set aside measures of the highest possible importance and interest. Substituted legislation, on the other hand, will require the greatest possible care. The Commission have recommended various important changes in the law, and, as many of these affect personal liberty, it is obvious that the Government cannot propose immature legislation. It is to be regretted that the Commission has reported so late in the Session, and doubtless some of that delay is attributable to the Government in forming the Commission late. This was caused by the Government having to apply to a large number of gentlemen to sit on the Commission. [A Woman's Voice.—"You did not apply to any women."] A great number declined to sit, some on account of the disagreeable nature of the inquiry, and, and hence arose the delay. Then, as the Commission went into a variety of questions, it was necessary it should be brought to a hasty or hurried conclusion. Now, however, the Commission has reported, and it is the duty of the Government to see that the legislation to be adopted is in conformity with the wishes of the people. Now let me refer to my statement in the House on Monday, spoken of here. Those statements which have done much to arouse public opinion in this country in regard to these Acts,—those statements, sent forth in pamphlets, are now repudiated, and it is said that the associations which sent them forth attach no importance to them, and now oppose the Acts on principle. (Hear, hear.) But I am bound to say that deputations I have received on this subject attached great and very high importance to those statements. [A Voice.—"Do still."] And those statements formed a very important part of the inquiries by the Commission. Well, now, the commissioners were men capable of inquiring, and with full powers, and yet they report—and this is unanimous—that there is no evidence whatever to justify these statements. (Confusion.) Now, these were the best men to inquire. ("No!") Well, they are gentlemen of truth and honour, and I would see their honour and truth against the honour and truth of any three-and-twenty gentlemen, and they signed the report to the Queen that, having given every opportunity to have these statements justified, none had been proved. (Confusion and murmured remarks.) If the outrages alleged to have been committed under these Acts had been proved there would have been abundant reason for abrogating the law, but this reason did not exist. (Murmurs.) But there are other parts of the report which are worthy of the consideration of the Government, and it will be the duty of the Government immediately to give the Report the gravest attention and consider what improvements may be introduced into the legislation. I am not without hope that when Parliament again reassembles we shall be ready to state the course which should be taken. (Murmurs.) If anything were to be submitted now to Parliament for altering the law it would not have the slightest chance of success, and, whatever private members may think fit to do, the Government will not undertake any responsibility now.

Mr. Fowler proceeded to address Mr. Bruce again, and urged that the Minister had given the best arguments for a repeal of the Acts, or, at all events, to suspend them.

Mr. Bruce said he could not be led into any contests of speech, and he could not hear any more.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., pressed Mr. Bruce to listen to him, and urged him to suspend the Acts, and Mr. M'Laren also urged this.

Mr. Bruce said he must consult his colleagues on this new point.

One of the deputation said the repeal of the Acts would make Mr. Bruce a popular Minister.

Mr. Bruce said it was his opinion that good measures lessened the popularity of a Ministry, but popularity should be the last consideration of a Ministry.

The deputation then reluctantly withdrew.

After the deputation left the Home Office they reassembled in Conference at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. W. Shaen, when a long discussion ensued upon the result of the interview with the Home Secretary.

The Chairman said that the interview with Mr. Bruce, though not so satisfactory as could have been wished, had not been without its effect. The Home Secretary had evidently been much impressed with the magnitude and influence of the deputation, and he believed the statements which had been made to him would have their due effect upon the Government. He had great hopes, after what Mr. Bruce had heard that day, and the unanimous recommendations of the Commission that compulsory examination should be abolished, the Government would feel bound to suspend the operations of the Act pending new legislation upon the matter. He reiterated his complaint that the Commission had refused to hear evidence as to the gross outrages committed by the police while enforcing the law, and unequivocally condemned the conclusions at which they had arrived in their report upon that part of the subject.

Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., said that after what had been stated by Mr. Bruce to the deputation, he should not proceed with his Bill upon the question, but pledged himself, in Committee of Supply, to move the omission from the Estimates of the sum charged for carrying out the provisions of the Act. This would raise the whole question, and if he was successful the Act would be virtually repealed.

A long discussion ensued, and resolutions were adopted recommending that public meetings should be held at once throught the United Kingdom, and petitions adopted in support of Mr. Fowler's motion; also that all members of Parliament be written to and requested to give their support to that motion; and, further, that a great meeting of the working-men of London be held against the Bill.

A programme for the guidance of the local committees and associations during the recess was then agreed upon, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.—*Times.*

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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
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